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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

Bombay Holds Congress Flag Aloft

DESHMUKH AND MUNSHI SCORE WELL

Jamnadas Mehta Gets Poor Support

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES AT POLLING BOOTHS

Polls Record Thousand Votes Per Hour

Bombay went to the polls on Wednesday and, it is expected, the polling would result in victory for both the Congress Candidates when the results of the voting are announced on the 22nd instant.

36,000 REGISTER VOTES

Unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed throughout the day at all the four polling stations, when 36,000 voters exercised their franchise to select two representatives on the Indian Legislative Assembly.

SPLENDID RESPONSE

The response to the Congress call was splendid and voters poured in from every nook and corner of the City by all available conveyances.

Scores of cars were plying all over the City conveying the voters to the booths and streets were literally flooded with handbills asking for support to the candidates.

CONGRESS FORCE WORKS.

The organised force at the command of the Congress was simply magnificent, while Sir Cowasji competed closely with the Congress in orderliness and despatch.

As the cars plied to and fro, the workers rallied the voters and sent them to the different booths with such briskness that polling took place at the rate of 1,000 voters per hour at each booth.

Novel and impressive methods of canvassing were introduced by the Congress supporters. While volunteers, both men and women, were carrying on vigorous propaganda for the rival candidates, a few Congress workers perched on walls, halfway up cocoanut trees and window sills, kept up a lively enthusiasm constantly appealing to the voters to maintain the Congress prestige by voting for Mr. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh.

Urchins Do Their Bit.

Nearly two hundred urchins, distributed at all the four polling stations, rendered yeoman's service to the Congress by continuously appealing to the voters to vote for Congress and distributing Congress leaflets.

The business sections of the city supported the Congress solidly, while Labour unanimously stood by the Congress.

The South Indian community of the city vindicated its loyalty to the Congress by voting as one man for the Congress candidates.

Parsis Divide Votes.

While a majority of the Parsis plumped for "their own man," Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Parsi Knight secured good support from the high officials of the Government and some of the employees of the commercial firms. Many Parsis were found voting solidly for the Congress, while several others gave their one vote for one of the Congress candidates.

No Chance For Jamnadas.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, started the day with poor support from the general electorate. During the latter part of the day, he tried to fan up the dying embers but without any success. Excepting for a few Deccani voters practically none supported Mr. Mehta.

The general enthusiasm prevailing in the city during the polling period was enlivened considerably by the presence of the Congress leaders at the different polling booths. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnalal Bajaj and other Congress leaders were constantly going round the City visiting the four polling stations at intervals.

The Police arrangements at all the polling stations were all that could be desired and the Commissioner, Mr. Smith went round the City inspecting the arrangements, while the Deputy Comissioners also supervised the arrangements.

Mr. Dillon, the Collector of Bombay who is the Returning Officer, also went round the different booths and in the morning had a conference with the candidates at the Muzzaferabad Hall regarding the arrangements for the convenience of the voters.

Inadequate Arrangements.

The hopeless inadequacy of the arrangements at all the polling booths in the City was keenly felt both by the candidates and the voters. Several of the voters had to wait for hours together to excercise their franchise, while some of them returned without voting. As a repercussion of these unsatisfactory arrangements a number of voters who found time almost at the closing hour rushed to the booths to cast their vote and many of them went away disappointed.

Congress Victory Assured.

Though Sir Cowasji has polled a large number of votes it may very safely be stated that both the Congress candidates will be returned.

Excepting for solid Parsi support, some Christian votes and votes of the members of the staff of the commercial firms, at the Town Hall and the Muzzaferabad Hall, Sir Cowasji did not fare well.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who is expected to top the polls, has obtained solid support from the Bar

(Continued on page 7.)

Mr. K. F. Nariman Chatting with Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Munshi at the polling Booth.

Police Break Open Municipal Office

JUBBULPORE BATTLE

Dwarka Prasad Mishra Refuses To Bend Before Govt-

JUBBULPUR, November 14.

Following yesterday's Municipal incident, another sensation has been caused to-day, when Mr. Nityendranath Sil, after his release on bail, re-attended the office and resumed work under Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra's (President) instructions.

Mr. Mishra not only authorised Mr. Sil to carry on with the work, but again refused to recognise Mr. Chiranjilal Sharma as the Secretary as long as he was the Chairman.

Upon this Mr. Sharma, assisted by Mr. Abdul Hadi, Vice-President, the City Magistrate, the Poice Superintendent and a strong police force arrived at the office and defying Mr. Mishra's orders broke open the lock and entered the Secretary's office and occupied the chair, where he remained till the evening.

After the departure of Sharma Mr. Mishra re-locked the Secretary's room and ordered the staff not to obey Mr. Sharma.

A mammoth public meeting in protest of Mr. Sil's arrest was held yesterday night.—United Press.

CONGRESS SUCCESS TELLS

Die-hards See In Election Victories Ominous Prelude To Reforms

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

"There could not be a more ominous prelude to the publication of the report of the Select Committee," says the "Morning Post" in a leading article on Congress victories in the elections.

The journal emphasises that the Congress programme demands control over those subjects which are reserved by the White Paper and says that the results indicate what would happen, if full responsible Government is accorded to India.

Declaring that it is the dawn of the Bania Raj, the "Post" says, fortunately the warning has come before the fatal decision has been taken, and the Government will be mad to disregard it.

DANGER OF INDIAN REFORMS

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Thirty members of the House of Commons including Messrs. Baldwin, Walter Elliot, Sir Robert Horne and Sir John Gilmour are expected to attend the annual conference of the Scottish Unionists Association, Glasgow on the 23rd instant when a resolution will be submitted stating:

"This Conference is impressed by the danger of any rash step at this stage in the Indian constitutional development urges the leaders of the party to ensure under the bill that nothing shall be enacted that can render ineffective the Governor General's control at the centre and nothing that in the provinces can endanger the effective British supervision of police, and law courts".

The resolution will be moved by Sir Patrick Ford.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR'S RELEASE

Hoare Is Against Move, But Haig Will Have The Last Say

Pundit Jawaharlal's detention in Jail is causing serious heart-burning in National circles. It has been repeatedly represented to Government that with the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, Government ought to have released Sjts. Jawaharlal, Sarat Chandra Bose, the other detenus and political prisoners and removed all the restrictions from patriots like Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose and others. But the Government have so far been irresponsive to the Nation's persistent demand.

Recently Dinbandhu Andrews had, in an interview with the Secretary of State for India urged on him the imperative necessity of releasing Pundit Jawaharlal and other political prisoners. It now transpires that the Secretary of State has informed Dinbandhu that under the present circumstances, he cannot order the release of the Pundit and the other political prisoners. When the Government feel that they can safely release them, they will do so.

ANOTHER STORY.

The Daily Gazette's New Delhi correspondent wires that he has learnt from Government circles that the Pundit is likely to be released before January next. It is believed that after Sir Harry Haig takes charge of the Governorship of U.P. in the first half of December, he will review the whole political situation and if he comes deliberately to the conclusion, that the release of Pundit Jawaharlal will not jeopardise the peace and tranquillity of the country, he will recommend the Pundit's release to the Government of India. Sir Harry Haig is expected to go to Delhi towards the end of December where the question of the Pundit's release is to be one of the topics of discussion.—"The Voice of India."

Gujarat Votes Solidly For Bhulabhai

CONGRESS CANDIDATES LEAD EVERYWHERE

Bright Chances For Hosmani, Asaf Ali And Sri Prakash

News from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak shows that Congress candidates are leading everywhere.

Lead In Gujarat

All leading centres in Gujarat, especially Dholka polled heavily for Mr. Bhulabhai, while Bandra, Vile Parle, Kurla, Ghatkopar, Thana and Kalyan solidly voted for him.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent forecasts that there is every likelihood of Mr. Anklesaria forfeiting his deposit.

Maharashtra For Congress

Congress position in Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, East and West Khandesh and Nasik is very strong.

Karnatak Votes For Congress

In the Southern Division, reports from Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Dharwar districts show solid support for the Congress candidate, and Mr. Hosmani is assured of a comfortable majority.

Outside the Presidency, reports from Bihar and Etawah show that the Congress leads inall centres. News from Delhi states that Mr. Asaf Ali and his friends are confident of the Congress success.

A message from Malegaon says that Dr. Quazi Abdul Hamid, the Congress candidate has scored well in Nasik, East and West Khandesh districts.

BHULABHAI VISITS POLLING BOOTH

Poor Support For His Rival

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

All Congress workers and volunteers remained busy since the morning canvassing votes for Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai.

Special Congress pandals were erected at all polling stations. Sjt. Desai visited all the stations in the morning and was welcomed by those gathered.

There is no hope for his rival Mr. Anklesaria. All pandals erected from his side looked deserted since the morning.

Considering the situation it is understood, his deposit also will be forfeited. Reports received from other parts of Gujarat also are to the same effect. There is no hope for Anklesaria to get more than five per cent of votes in Ahmedabad.

BHULABHAI LEADS IN GUJARAT

Not A Single Vote For Anklesaria In Dholka

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

As expected Mr. Anklesaria's attempts proved a failure even at othr places in Gujarat. Messages from Dholka State. "Assembly voting 50 per cent up to 4 p.m. Not a single vote for Mr. Anklesaria all votes were recorded only for Mr. Bhulabhai. Villagers also are coming to vote from long distance.

Little Support For Anklesaria

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 14.

Polling for the Assembly elections took place to-day at various booths in the Thana and Bombay Suburbar District, which are including in the Northern Division (Gujarat).

About a 1000 votes were in all recovered at Bandra, Vile Parle, Kurla, Ghatkopar, Thana and Kalyan, the chief suburban polling stations.

For one seat there are two candidates: Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (Congress) and Mr. N. N. Anklesaria. The former was greatly patronised by voters, while the latter had very little support.

Ghatkopar's Support To Bhulabhai

GHATKOPAR, Nov. 14.

The Hon. Secretary of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee writes:

Through the efforts of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee and the co-operation of the Ghatkopar public, out of 83 voters for the Northern Division, Ghatkopar has recorded about 56 votes almost all in favour of the Congress candidate Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai. Adjoining Suburban voters also voted for the Congress.

The Ghatkopar Congress Committee also undertook Election work in Fort Area. Ghatkopar Congress Committee had about 12 Motor Cars and a batch of workers. Almost all the Ghatkopar voters have recorded their votes in favour of the Congress Candidates Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

The Ghatkopar Congress Committee records its appreciation for the co-operation and help the Ghatkopar public has given to the Congress Committee.

BRISK POLLING AT POONA

POONA, Nov. 14.

Brisk polling took place to-day at the four centres for the Assembly elections.

Six candidates are contesting the non-Mahomedan constituency including Mr. Walchand Hirachand (Independent) and Mr. K. M. Jhedde (Congress.)

For one Mahomedan seat four candidates are in the field.

Between 50 and 75 per cent of the electorate turned up at the polling stations.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA SOLID FOR CONGRESS

(From A. Correspondent.)

POONA, November 14.

Congress position in Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, East and West Khandesh and Nasik is very strong. Congress candidates will surely be returned.

There was unprecedented enthusiasm at all polling stations.

(Continued on Page 5).

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Educated young man of 25, of very respectable family holding Government Post desires suitable match, girl must be fair Hindu accomplished. No caste restriction Samajist Marathi-speaking preferred: Apply immediately Box No. 3208, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Gujarati Graduate teacher (Hons.) with teaching experience. Apply personally to Principal, Goculdas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay, (3245).

Wanted Experienced Cashier and Attorney Assistant in Attorney's Office, Apply Box No. 3249, "Bombay Chronicle."

Read Wisely—Make Money At Home in spare time. Particulars Free, Newco Service, Sunav (Via Anand). (3247).

Wanted 10 Expert representatives. Pay Rs. 35/-, plus business commissions. House rent extra. Future prospect good. Apply:—J. D. & Co., P. O. Box No. 10005, Calcutta. (R 3240).

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs. 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage. OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

M. T. B. College, Surat—Applications are invited for the temporary post of a Lecturer in Sanskrit at the M.T.B. College, Surat. None but those who have secured at least High Second Class with Sanskrit at the M.A. need apply. The selected candidate will have to join duty immediately and the appointment will be till the end of March 1935. Applications with testimonials, stating qualifications, age, experience and minimum salary expected should reach the Principal, not later than 26th November. (9192).

Wanted—Trained Teachers at Dadar (Madrasi preferred). State minimum acceptable. Apply Box No. 3242, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Packing and Invoice Clerk, knowing Typewriting for Post Parcel Business. Age not above 25 years. Apply Box No. 3234, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Graduate Trained Teacher with English and Sanskrit (Gujerati preferred). Salary Rupees Ninety. Urgently required. Apply Box No. 3236. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Organisers for Northern and Southern Divisions of Bombay Presidency. Liberal Pay and Commission on guaranteed business. Apply to the Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (3229).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute—Near Congress House, admits candidates for Punjab Matriculation and Cambridge Senior July 1935 Examinations. The only Institute that maintains high level of efficiency. 9173.

K. S. Desai's Coaching Classes for F. Y. A., Matric, and High School Boys & Girls re-open on the 12th inst. Graphs, Logarithms and Trigonometry will be done during November and December. Bhatavadekar's Building, near Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon. (3221)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted an experienced Agent for Bombay to sell Gunnies, Hessian, Twine & Canvass. Apply in English, stating qualifications. Mahadyal Premchandra, 143, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (R 3241).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Washing Factory Machines: Slightly used, washers, water-extractor, polishers, mangles, etc. Dealers and purchasers ask: Raghunath Shambhu, Kundanpura Street, Muzaffarnagar U. P. (2756)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Thana—Storied House, Twelve Rooms. Well, Sanitary arrangements. Occupied. No Taxes. Quiet healthy locality. Apply:—Doctor Mario, Empire Building, Bori-Bunder. (3244).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Cheapest and Choicest X'Mas Cards. Children books, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Fashion papers, Birthday cards, Novels, Stationery, Autographs, Dictionaries, Photo frames, Stamp Albums, King Co., Booksellers, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3235).

Portable Wash-Basin Cabinets, Racing Binocular, Rare Coins, Dental Blanks. Apply Doctor Mario, Empire Building, Bori Bunder. (R 3248).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted A Duplicator. Must be almost new & in working order. Write with particulars & minimum price expected. P. D. Sheth & Co., Vankaner, Kathiawar. (3246).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 42 Nos. of 24" Cast Iron Pipes in 12ft. lengths for immediate delivery of the acceptance of the Tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on MONDAY, 26-11-1934 together with an earnest money of Rs. 300. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for C.I. Pipes 24" ".

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. K. VARIAVA
Chief Storekeeper.

566, De Lisle Road,
Bombay No. 11. 9191.

SWADESHI SOAP FACTORY.

ALLEGED DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

With reference to the notice appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd November, 1934, and in the issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 8th November, 1934, under the signature of "John Ramsden Capt. D. C. M., Sole Proprietor, Swadeshi Soap Factory," under the heading "Dissolution of Partnership", I the undersigned, Louis D'Carmo, hereby declare and give notice that the said partnership in "Swadeshi Soap Factory" between the undersigned and the said John Ramsden is still subsisting and has NOT been dissolved as from 13th October, 1934, as wrongfully alleged in the said notices.

The undersigned has not signed any Deed of Dissolution of Partnership to date, and, as such, continues to be a partner in the said business, and is entitled to all outstandings, stock-in-trade, contractual benefits, goodwill and other assets of the said business in equal share.

Any person paying any moneys due to the said partnership to the said John Ramsden alone without the consent in writing and knowledge of the undersigned, or any person forming a new partnership with the said John Ramsden in the said business will do so at his or her risk and will be held responsible to the undersigned as a continuing partner in the said business.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1934.

LOUIS D'CARMO,
Partner,
Swadeshi Soap Factory.
9195

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between our client Mrs. C. F. ABREU and Mr. V. C. D'MELLO in the business carried on at Dhobi Talao under the name "C. F. Abreu" has been dissolved as from the 31st day of October, 1934, and that our client is now the sole proprietress of the business which will be carried on under the same name and at the same address.

Dated this 14th day of November 1934.

SOUZA & CO.,
Solicitors.
9196

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UPRIGHT GRAND-PIANO, WITH PIANOLA, BY "KIMBALL" RADIO CABINET WITH GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Lilavati Lodge," No. 12, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, furniture, such as sliding dining table, chairs, sideboard, fancy carved mirror-back, drawing-room cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, rich Persian carpets show cases, almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, corner cabinets, flower pot-stands, low-chairs, tea-poys, hat-stands, glass, crockery and old brassware, centre table, book-cases, writing tables, etc.

The property of Albert Raymond, Esqr., Managing Director, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HALF SHARE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KAZI STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Krishnaji Bharmal and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ismail Haji Yakub, the Mortgagor, under the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th June, 1933, sell by Public Auction the half share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immovable Property on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1934 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that half share, right, title and Interest of the Mortgagor in all that piece of quit and ground rent land, situate at Kazi Street, containing by actual admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector under New No. 3060, New Survey No. 3339, Bhuleshwar Division with dwelling house, standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6134 and Street Nos. 209-211, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—on the North by the property of Haji Jamal Jacob, on the South by the property of Rasul Bapa Dudhwala, on the East by the Sweeper's passage and on the West by Kazi Street.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Chitnis Kanga & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO

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GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

123, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay

SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND on sea side at Carter Road Bandra on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Mr. Rajabali Mahomed, the Owner.

ALL that piece of vacant land, situate on the East of Carter Road in the village of Danda in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Pakadi Rajan (Danda), bearing Survey No. 271, Pot No. 6, Pot Hissa No. 5, measurement 5-3|4, 1-1|4, 1-1|4, 1-1|4 and 1 Gunthas, i.e. about 1270-1|2 sq. yds. in all and Akar or assessment 1|4|6 in all.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for the Owner, 46, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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SEE & HEAR.
SULOCHANA
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One of the most Romantic tale presented to the Screen in a sensational, dynamic manner.
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Juyo	,,	23rd	,,	8th Dec.
Pacific	,,	28th	,,	.....
Havana	,,	9th	Dec.	24th Dec.
Taijin	,,	24th	,,	8th Jan.
Belgium	,,	27th	,,	11th ,,
Argun	,,	8th	Jan.	23rd ,,

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SHIPPING NEWS
Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Nov. 14.
Nemanjee, Dezolvie, Calcutta.
Ranee, Pratt, Java.
Ballarat, Lickol, Sydney.
Rabenfels, Miller, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Nov. 14.
Ballarat, Tickol, London.
Pasha, Jones, Rangoon.

Bombay, Nov. 15.
Tango Maru, Takochi, Kobe.
Durenda, Parkin, London.

LOADING
Bombay, Nov. 14.
Steamer Corfu for Kobe.

S.S. Neanjee:—The seeamer Nemanjee arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of 1040 tons coal.

S.S. Ranee:—The T. M. Co's steamer Ranee arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Java with a general cargo and sugar.

S.S. Ballaret—The P & O S N Co's steamer Ballaret arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Sydney with a general cargo and 1 passenger and hence she sailed on the same day for London, with same botton cargo and passengers.

S.S. Pasha:—The T M Co's steamer Pasha sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Durenda:The M M Co's steamer Durenda will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

S.S. Rabenfels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Rabenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, November 14.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—11 bales goat skins tanned Meyer Nissim.

For Marseilles:—1222 bags Ind. castor seed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Durenda for Hull:—667 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co.

For Havre:—1 bale cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S.S. Tuscania for Liverpool:—15 bales lamb skins for furs Haji Abdulla Aminoff; 1 bale Uganda cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Britannia for Glasgow:—600 bags mowra meal N J Shah; 43 bales cotton grey yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.; 2200 bags g. nut oil cakes Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Liverpool:—7250 bags g. nut oil cakes Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. City of Simla for Liverpool:—110 bales hemp Meyer Nissim; 20 bales wool raw Haji E Dossa; 90 bales wool raw Meyer Nissim.

For Dunkirk:—42 bales goat hair K Esmail; 8 bales cotton fly V A Save; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 99 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Glasgow:—340 bags g. nut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

S.S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—15 bales cotton fly V A Save; 1 drum Isd. palma grass oil A Fidealli and Co; 2 casks wet salted cow guts D Abraham and Sons; 1 cask wet casings Ad. Meyer; 650 bags g. nut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 670 bags linseed oil cakes and 2070 bags g. nut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Lisbon:—2 cases dry tripe (beef casings) D Abraham and Sons.

For Capenhagon:—20 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co.

For Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg option:—578 bags linseed oil cakes and 1315 bags g. nut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—700 bags g. nut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

S.S. President Monroe for New York:—15 bales Ind. raw kid skin for furs M M and Co; 27 bales Ind. raw kid skins for furs D Abraham and Sons; 1 bale raw cow calf hides D Abraham and Sons; 79 bags kamala powder D Abraham and Sons; 24 cases cotton prints D Abraham and Sons; 300 bales cotton waste B Karsondas and Co; 146 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 157 bags cummin seeds F F Campbell and Co; 201 bags niger seeds A Virjee and Co.

For Genoa:—55 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 125 bales cotton raw Sapi Textile Products; 6 bales dry salted Ind. sheep skin D Abraham and Sons.

For Los Angeles:—200 bags cummin seeds F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—115 bags turmeric S M Rajgor and Co: 10 bags par pistachunuts Ali A Nazim.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton G. M. twist M A Abdul Razzak.

For Barcelona:—1 case well salted sheep casings D Abraham and Sons.

For Alexandretta:—22 bales grey cotton yarn Phoenix Mills; 60 bales grey cotton yarn A H Diab; 40 bales cotton G. M. twist M A Al. Abdul Razzak.

For Boston:—200 bales cotton waste P D Vora and Co; 20 bags cummin seeds F F Campbell and Co.

For Salonica:—154 bags henna powder D Abraham and Sons.

For Sevilla:—16 cases dry guts D Abraham and Sons.

For Izmer:—30 bales cotton grey yarn R Idraulilal and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw K Shivji and Co; 360 bales cotton raw S Karamsey and Co.

For Hongkong:—35 bags fish manurs, K M Shroff; 20 bags fish manurs, L Devraj and Co.

S.S. Havre Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 60 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhussein and Co.

For Osaka:—105 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhusein and Co.

S.S. Akbar for Mauritius:—1 bale cotton raw A G Kader.

S.S. Gambhira for Calcutta:—50 bales cotton raw N Chunilal.

S.S. Corfu for Hongkong:—25 bags apricots H Velji and Co.

For San Francisco:—1 case I. brassware Thos. Cook and Son.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, November 14.

S.S. City of Venice from Liverpool, agents Killick Nixon and Co:—1000 bags soda ash; 20 kegs soda crystal; 324 drums caustic soda flabro; 38 drums chloride of calcium; 300 drums sulphate of sodium; 20 bls. salammoniac; 244 cases cotton piece goods; 78 cases cotton yarn; 68 bundles steel tubing; 19 cases cotten flints; 13 cases elc. machy.; 65 cases beer; 33 cases cottons; 10 cases carbonate of magnesium; 12 cases oil cloth; 50 drums composition; 57 cases table salts; 125 bundles g.c. sheets; 72 bales wool tops; 250 bundles galvd. corr. sheets; 37 cases dobbies; 40 cases accumulators; 17 cases card clothing; 204 loose one. tyres; 21 cases writing ink; 25 cases silk yarn; 40 dms. bitumen; 50 bls. coppered wire ties; 20 cases hammers; 50 bundles iron sheets; 250 drums linseed oil; 30 drums silicate of soda; 6545 cases cun. soap; 35 cases whisky; 40 cases disinfecting fluid; 16 cases preserved provision; 344 cases lubricating oil; 322 cases machy.; 34 cases machy. (spg.); 70 cases machy. (wg.); 1510 bundles steel sheets; 649 bundles gal. plain sheets; 180 loose ats. casings; 210 cases quaker oats; 39 bags old leather scrap; 20 cases porage oats; 49 cases cheese; 41 cases tea machy; 30 cases looms; 20 kegs glaze powder; 70 bundles steel stay rods; 28 drums creosote; 29 cases Jacquard machy.; 25 cases soap powder; 59 bls. toilet soaps; 955 kegs paint; 25 cases chrome alum.; 240 fire bricks; 162 weights; 20 kegs dyestuff; 31 bags hook bolts; 20 bundles bed steads; 505 pne. motor tyres; 35 bales water proof paper; 257 piece sanitary e. wares; 69 cases tiles; 10 cases confectionery; 14 cases ham; 262 bundles black steel sheets; 120 bundles ele. lamps; 852 bundles steel hoops.

From Marseilles:—100 bags almonds; 41 cases castor oil; 35 cases table oil; 251 cases mineral water; 19 cases cheese.

From Port Said:—885 bags cotton.

S.S. Victoria from Genoa, agents Lloyd Triestino:—156 bales spun silk yarn; 15 bales woollen and cotton rugs; 63 bales woollen rugs; 105 cases vermouth; 12 cases synthelic camber; 109 cases school slates; 40 kegs springs 575 cases rayon yarn; 222 bundles tin plates; 300 bags marble chips; 357 bundles plywood; 67 cases embrd. cotton cloth; 421 cases art. silk embrd. cotton cloth; 57 cases alimentary preserves; 50 cases German silver; 82 cases aniline dyes; 21 cases films apparatus; 45 bales waste silk yarn; 16 coils solid tyres; 27 bundles cheese; 25 bottle quick silver; 29 cases tex. machy.; 18 cases olive oil; 10 bls. citric acid; 85 cases macaroni; 14 cases films; 79 cases ele. machinery; 100 slabs marble slates; 17 cases woollen fez.

From Naples:—640 cases art. silk yarn; 90 cases chests nuts; 10127 bags potatoes.

From Port Said:—50 pgs. iron windows.

From Aden:—14 bales goat skins.

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Bombay's Municipal Corporation

MAYOR'S LECTURE ON WHAT IT DOES

Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoolah, Mayor of Bombay, delivered the first of the series of eleven lectures on "The Municipality at Work," arranged at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay. Dr. Clifford Manshardt presided.

Mr. H. Rahimtoola spoke on: "The Corporatoin: What it is, how it works and what it does". The lecturer traced the history of the Municipal Corporation since its creation by Act III of 1872. At first it consisted of 64 members, of whom 32 were elected by the rate-payers, 16 by the Justices of the Peace and 16 were nominated by Government. Under this Act, the public were given representation in the Corporation for the first time. In 1888, due mainly to the efforts of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Act III of 1888 was passed. The successful municipal administration of the city was mainly due to that Act and the city had reason to be grateful to the late Sir Pherozeshah through whose sagacity and foresight the Act was passed. Under its provisions the number of councillors was increased to 72; four more representatives being alloted to the rate-payers, two to the University and two to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Under Act VI of 1922 representation to the Justices of the Peace and rate-payers was abolished, and those citizens who paid a monthly rent of Rs. 10 became entitled to vote. The strength of the Corporation was increased to 106, of whom 76 were to be elected by the people, four by special constituencies, namely, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the University and the Millowners' Association, 16 to be nominated by Government, and 10 to be co-opted by the 96 members. In 1928 a further change was made when representation was given to trade unions, and Government nominations were reduced to 14. The strength increased to 108. Three years later, the 10 co-opted seats were abolished and the number of popular representatives was increased to 86, Government nominations to 18 and the total strength became 112.

FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEES

The speaker then dealt with the functions of the various component committees and sub-committees, the status and powers of the different functionaries of the Corporation, and the method of general administration.

One remarkable feature of the working of the Corporation was that unlike other municipalities there was very little Government interference or control. The municipality was practically an autonomous body. Concluding, the Mayor said that very often criticisms were levelled against the Corporation by those who knew very little about its working. He attributed that to the lack of information the public got about the nature of the Corporation's functions. The speaker therefore thanked the president for arranging the series of lectures which he said, would spread knowledge about civic affairs among the public.

RAI SAHIB JAILED

High Court Confirms Sentence

AMRAOTI, Nov. 13.

The District Magistrate, Amraoti, delivered to-day a sensational judgment given by the High Court, Nagpur, in the case of Rai Sahib Narayendas Rathi of Amraoti.

Rai Sahib Rathi who was accused under Section 397 Cr. P.C was acquitted in the beginning by the lower court. But on revision petition the High Court sent the case for retrial. This time the Rai Sahib was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

The Rai Sahib on the decision of the lower court to the above effect made an appeal to the High Court, as a result of which the latter confirmed the sentence of the lower court.

The District Magistrate while delivering the High Court's judgment gave provisional "B" class to Rai Sahib Rathi and immediately managed to motor him to the District Jail, for there was a large crowd awaiting the judgment outside the court hall and there was fear of breach of public peace.

Rai Bahadur Brahma appeared for the Rai Sahib and Mr. Modak for the complainants.—United Press.

A. I. Inter-'Varsity Annual Debate Date Changed

The All-India Inter 'Varsity annual debate will be held this year on Sunday November 25, at 12-30 p.m., in the Senate Hall of the University instead of Wednesday November 14, as announced before. The subject to be discussed is "Whether the decision of the Congress to enter the Legislature is unwise."

The names of the speakers along with the explicit mention of the sides they will be taking at the debate must reach the Allahabad University Union Office not later than November 23.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Breaking-point for tired nerves comes very soon in this country—but it never comes without warning. When you get tired or over excited easily, when your appetite fails, when continued headache make life unendurable—THEN is the time to give your nerves the quick-acting tonic of Vitophenes. A nervous breakdown is very serious. Vitophenes will keep your nerves, your brain and body in perfect trim. Try one bottle—it cannot fail to make a great improvement in your health.

Vitophenes taken regularly, supply the essential ingredients of egg yolk, lecethin, Red Bone Marrow and other highly untritive compounds to the nerves and system. Their immense value to both sexes, of all ages, has been proved by reliable medical authorities.

VITOPHENES

The swift sure remedy for shattered Nerves

Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

ADVOCATES SHOULD HAVE FREE ACCESS TO CLIENTS

Calcutta Judge Sets Aside Order Of Dt. Magistrate

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Is an accused person who is in custody entitled to have confidential communication with his legal advisor when the case is under investigation?

This question was raised before Mr. Justice Cunliffe at the High Court in connection with the application of the accused who prayed for interview with his lawyers without the police having any right to interfere with the interview. The application was made against the Hughly District Magistrate's order.

Delivering judgment it seemed to His Lordship that due no doubt to over-zeal the Magistrate in making the order infringed two cardinal principles of British jurisprudence, principles of presumption of innocence of all accused persons and their right to confidential communications. It seemed to His Lordship that unless persons were tried by Drumhead Court Martial it was absolutely necessary that advocates should have free access to clients. The more serious the crime the more need there was that persons involved in those crimes should have individually the best assistance they could have. In these circumstances His Lordship set aside the order of the District Magistrate and substituted the order that the accused's legal adviser should have access to him at reasonable times convenient to the prison authorities.—A. P.

AMBALA DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

AMBALA, Nov. 13.

At a meeting of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Ambala District, Mr. B. R. Tandon, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, was elected president of the Society.

It was resolved at the meeting that the District Board be requested to renew the lease of the land under the Baker Discharged Prisoners' Home, Ambala, for another term of 20 years at the old revenue rates.—United Press.

DIED WHILE CROSSING STREET

Inquest On Parsi Lady's Death Postponed

On Monday evening Mrs. Dinbai Cursetji Batlivala, a Parsi Lady, was knocked down by private car No. W 3174 while crossing the Corner of Hughes Road and Ownen Road. As a result she sustained multiple injuries and was removed to the Parsee General Hospital where she expired at night.

The inquest on her body has been postponed.

DUNICHAND LOSES CASE

Complaint Belated And Unconvincing Says Magistrate

COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION ECHO

AMBALA, Nov. 13.

"Not only is the complaint belated and obviously an after thought to meet complaints lodged by the other side; not only is the story given in court completely different from that given in the compdaint; not only are the complainant's explanations of these two circumstances extremely unconvincing and his witnesses unreliable but all the facts that have been proved do not in any way constitute any offence against either of the accused. It is unfortunate that notice was even issued to the respondents in the case, the issue of notice being due to very obvious flaws in the learned Magistrate's order of discharge. He appears to have held that as the car never left the possession of Hazari Lal, there was no cheating involved, but he has disregarded entirely the fact that the petrol in the car had been paid for Lala Duni Chand and was being used (according to the allegations) under false pretence." These were the observations made by Mr. C. M. Ormerod, I.C.S. District and Sessions Judge, Ambala in the course of his judgment, dismissing the revision application filed by Lala Duni Chand, Advocate, Ambala City, against Rai Bahadur Lala Panna Lal, Ambala City and Mr. Benipershad Vaish, in one of the cases arising as off-shoots of the Punjab Council bye-election for which polling was held on March 9, 1933.—United Press.

NO-CONFIDENCE REITERATED!

Chairman Had To Obey House And Resign

ETAWA, Nov. 13.

Mr. Ugra Sen Jain, Chairman of the Etawah Municipal Board has ultimately tendered his resignation from the chairmanship of the Board.

It may be interesting to note that he did not resign at the first resolution of the Board expressing no confidence and when it was confirmed at another meeting of the Municipality with the same votes, all members voting as usual, he had to obey.—United Press.

BIHAR RELIEF FUND

Meerut Contributes Rs. 30,000

MEERUT, November 13.

The final and detailed report of the local Bihar 'Quake Relief Fund announces that it has sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad for Bihar Relief Rs. 7,590 cash, excluding numerous articles of use.

Independent of the local Viceroy Relief Fund Committee Rs. 12,050 also were sent directly to Babu Rajendra Prasad. To the Viceroy Relief Fund Rs. 10,300 were sent.

Thus in all Meerut contributed about Rs. 30,000 to Bihar Relief 'Quake Fund.—United Press.

NEW CITY FATHERS OF NIZAM'S CAPITAL

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), November 12.

Messrs. Abul Hasan Syed Ali, Abdul Wahed Oasi, Waman Naik, K. Krishnaswamy, Amrulla Siddiq, Hissamuddin, Gunde Rao Harvalker, B. Ramkishen Rao, Ahmed Mohiuddin, Sha Alam Khan, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, and Mazher Ali, have been declared elected to the Hyderabad Corporation from the 13 Wards of the City.

Rai Manmohanlal and Nawab Muzafer Khan have been elected from the Jagirdars' constituency and Sait Pannalal Rithi from Commercial constituency. Messrs Thurab Ali, Ghulam Mahmood Quareshi, Ali Yar Khan, Srinivas Rao Karvanker, Raja Bahadur Giri Rao, Yousaf Ali, Lakshminivas, and Dr. Gorakshaker have been nominated by the Government.

Mr. Argi Ramswamy represents Harijans, Mr. Vicaji, Parsis and Mr. Raju, Christians.

Raja Bahadur Venkatram Reddi, will represent the Sarfi-Khas, Mr. Hadi Ali, the Salar Jung State, Mr. Gunde Rao, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad's State. On behalf of three Paigas, Nawab Aga Yar Jung Bahadur, Mr. Abdul Aziz and Mr. Rahman Khaur are the representatives.

SECOND LL.B. RESULTS

215 Out Of 524 Candidates Pass Examination Held In October

The following are results of the Second LL.B. Examination held in October last.

FIRST CLASS

P. A. Mehta (whole examination)

SECOND CLASS

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

S. K. Athavle, S. N. Bagve, P. L. Bapat, V. V. Bhagavat, J. C. Bhatt, A. F. Bookseller, K. T. Chandy, B. S. Chati, N. G. Chhaya, M. L. Desai, M. K. Desai, K. M. Ekbote, H. S. Ekkundi, R. J. Errunza, B. N. Gandhi, G. A. Kamte, R. D. Kavina, S. B. Kher, G. R. Kokane, M. M. Kothari, B. Krishnaswamy Rao, S. N. Lal, M. N. Limaye, J. I. Mamlatdarna, William X. J. G. Mascarenhas, J. M. Matani, J. R. Mehta, S. M. Nanavati, N. P. Nandani, S. V. Pakvasa, S. P. Patravali, N. V. Phadke, M. A. Pradhan, C. V. Purohit, P. K. Raje, S. V. Raval, H. D. Romer, C. J. Shah, C. P. Shah, D. V. Shah, R. N. Shah, M. S. M. Shaikh, B. S. Subbarao, I. S. Undre, D. A. Wadia, B. R. Wani, S. K. Angadi, M. S. Apte, Ramachandrarao Baji, Veeraswamy Balakrishna, Settihally Nanjunda Gowda Bellappa, H. I. Bhatt, S. G. Dani Y. N. Deshpande, M. G. Dhake, T. S. Dhake, Rudrayya Mahantia Honnudike, Settikoppa Rudrappa Hosakoppa, N. Jaglur, G. R. Jog, V. G. Joshi, P. V. Kanakal, P. K. Khaladkar, Sarabha Satynarain Lakkaraju, U. S. Mokashi, V. V. Mulgund, Sitharamayya Nadimpalli, N. Y. Nande, L. R. Palnitker, P. A. Patil, B. S. Pendse S. B. Ranade, S. M. Shaikh, M. R. Subbarao, H. S. Tadvi, Hanumantharao Madhava Rao Tanjore, B. M. Thorat, Subramani Iyer Balasundran Annadana, R. N. Bhadre, V. R. Bhat, B. B. Chaudhari, S. H. Patil, K. G. Umrani, C. R. Baxi, F. M. Gohil, P. C. Hathi, S. J. Mahadevia, J. D. Patel R. Patel, M. K. Satkalmi, N. P. Shah, S. M. Shah, G. P. Thaker, K. S. Awan, V. S. Dalal, K. W. Gokiani, A. V. Mehta, M. H. Shah, L. L. Thacker, R. A. Wadhwani.

PASS

PART EXAMINATION.

A. M. Acharya, D. K. Badheka, R. N. Bhalerao, K. N. Bhandarkar, M. K. Bhundia, T. M. Chacko, D. J. Chaware, L. R. Das, C. V. Desai, I. G. Desai, V. V. Desai, B. D. Deshmukh, K. J. Dewan, V. Gopalswami, B. T. Gupte, G. R. Inamdar, B. P. Jog, V. S. Kale, V. V. Kanetkar, A. K. Karkare, G. K. Kelkar, P. D. Khona, B. D. Kothare, U. B. Kulkarni D. J. Mahudavala, P. G. Malani, G. J. Mane, C. R. Mehta, P. M. Mehta, R. R. Merchant, N. T. Nanavati, C. V. N. Pais, S. D Patel, B. S. Patil, B. S. Patil, M. V. Pradhan, H. I. Rahimtoola, T. S. Ramaiya, R. M. Sanjanwalla, F. M. Soonawalla, A. V. Srikantia, S. G. Totade, M. M. Vijayakar, K. R. Wazkar, D. D. Yennemadi, C. P. Chekki, S. M. Deshmukh, M. K. Deshpande, G. B. Dhage, V. R. Gadre, K. M. Gandhi, D. M. Gate, R. T. Gujar, R. S. Halgeri, S. D. Jeste, N. R. Joshi, S. N. Joshi, C. M. Kamdar, D. B. Karnik, C. B. Lahoti, S. N. Loya, S. T. Malgatti, G. V. Mutalik, S. V. Naik, H. S. Patil, B. G. Patwardhan, G. K. Phadke, G. V. Phadnis, S. D. Rabade, D. G. Ranade, Z. C. Sanghavi, T. E. Shimpi, R. K Shiraguppi, G. V. Tandulwadkar, C. S. Tubachi, D. N. Bapat, A. G. Bawadekar, D. D. Khatavkar, S. R. Khot, I. Lakshminarasimha, R. K. Mannur, R. F. Patil, A. B. Rooge, V. D. Tarikere, R. B. Choksi, G. P. Dandnaik, K. S. Desai, J. A. Dikshit, G. V. Gogate, A. M. Joshi, N. H. Joshi, R. M. Kaji, B. N. Mehta, V. B. Modi, C. J. Patel, L. H. Patel, C. K. Shah, K. R. Shah, R. B. Shah, K. K. Tripathi, R. F. Vyas, A. A. A. Ba. K. Agha, T. U. Chandiramani, K. G. Gajria, H. T. Gidvani, G. Md. Abid Kazi, M. Y. A. Kureshi, K. M. Mirza, G. H. K. S. Pir, M. P. Samant, M. M. J. Serai, H. V. Tahilramani, J. N. Thadhani, and D. K. Vaswani.

FATAL FALL FROM CRADLE

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death by cellulitis in face and neck following accidental fall from a cradle in the middle of the night" at the inquest on Ratanchand (18 months).

On the 6th November, Sheshmal and his wife were sleeping on the floor of their room while their child was in a cradle, 3½ ft. high. At about 2 a.m. the child while sleeping rolled over and fell on the floor.

Sheshmal removed him to the Hospital on Tuesday morning where it expired.

Airmail Leaves For Croydon

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

The air-mail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 8-5 this morning and left for Croydon at 9-15 a.m.—A. P.

DECLINE OF ETHICS

Prof. Schweitzer's Lecture

Professor Albert Schweitzer, the theologian, philosopher, medical missionary, and musician, delivered the first of his four Hibbert Lectures at Manchester College, Oxford, in mail week.

His subject is "The religious factor in modern civilisation".

The great difference between the spiritual life of our time and that of the eighteenth century (he said) was that whereas in the eighteenth century ethical religion had been a force, it was no longer so to-day. The change had come about in the middle of the nineteenth century. The war and all that humanity was going through to-day had resulted from the thought of our age being no longer religious.

A THINKING RELIGION.

In the eighteenth century there had originated in England a religious habit of thought, significant as England's great contribution to the spiritual life of that period. It was the rationalism of a John Locke ("The Reasonableness of Christianity", 1695), completed in the thought of Lord Shaftsbury (1671-1713).

The thought of that period had been religious, and the religion a thinking religion. Because it had been conditioned by ethical religious ideas, the thinking of that period had undertaken to represent reality to itself as it should be. It had possessed ethical ideals in accordance with which it had transformed reality, and, as a matter of fact, because it had been filled with ideals of this kind it had power over reality. It had undertaken great reforms. It had waged war against superstition and ignorance. It had obtained recognition for humanity in the eyes of the law. Torture had been abolished first in Prussia in 1740 through a Cabinet order of Frederick the Great. It had been demanded of the individual that he should place himself at the service of the welfare of the community. English emigrants had formulated in America for the first time the Rights of Man. The idea of humanity had begun to gain in significance. People had dared to grasp the thought that lasting peace must reign on earth. Kant had written a book on everlasting peace (1795), and in it had represented the thought that even politics must submit to the principles of ethics. Finally an achievement which the spirit of the eighteenth century had brought about in the nineteenth century was the abolition of slavery.

The religious-ethical spirit of the eighteenth century had desired, then, to make the Kingdom of God a reality on earth. Then in the nineteenth century the spirit of realism had arisen against this spirit of idealism. The first personality in which it had been realised had been Napoleon. The first thinker in whom it had announced itself had been the German philosopher Hegel.

Men have not, Hegel had maintained, to transform reality so as to bring it into accord with ideals devised by thinking. Progress takes place automatically in the natural course of events. The passions of ruling personalities and of peoples in some way or other are in the service of progress—even war is.

The view that ethical idealism was a form of sentimentality, with which nothing could be done in the world of reality, had begun with Hegel. The spirit of realism had been expressed in a phrase of his in the introduction of his Philosophy of Law—"What is reasonable is real, and what is real is reasonable."

During the night of June 25, 1820, when this saying was written, our age had begun—the age which had taken control of reality and was surrendered to realism, the age that had advanced to the World War and the chaos of the period after the war without hope of salvation. The last cause of this fatal change had been that ethical religion had ceased to be regarded as in accordance with reason, and had ceased to govern thinking.

FIVE INDIANS SERIOUSLY INJURED

Encounter With Armed Dacoits In Rangoon

RANGOON, Nov. 14.

It is reported that as a result of a hand to hand fight between four dacoits armed with guns and dahs and a party of Indians at Paauk (Moulmein) five Indians including a houseowner and his wife were seriously injured and transferred to hospital.

The dacoits when rifling the premises, fell on the houseowner, dealing him a blow with the butt-end of a gun and stabbed his wife.

Meanwhile other Indians rushed to the spot and grappled with the intruders who besides hitting and stabbing them, fired at them while retreating but the pursuers, despite the casualties succeeded in capturing one of the dacoits who had been made over to the police.

Another culprit has also since been arrested.—A. P.

Keep Young WITH Okasa

Thousands of men and women who should have long been a prey to Old Age and senility, are to-day enjoying excellent health, full of vitality and fresh ness of youth through the remarkable discovery of the Gland-Hormon preparation OKASA by the famous Scientist, Professor Dr. Lahusen.

DR. LAHUSEN

To check, the onset of Old Age and senility and to prolong, the period of youth and vitality, is surely the most important problem of life. For, on this depends, not only the personal joy of living of every individual but also the happiness of the family and continuity of the human race.

The discovery of OKASA was therefore, acclaimed throughout the world and to-day, this new Gland-Hormon treatment for lost vitality and premature old age has been adopted in every civilized country.

OKASA is a real internal treatment for rejuvenation of the entire human system. It is not a stimulant. Its ingredients are so selected and combined together by special processes as to make OKASA of unfailing efficacy in very case of Lost Vitality Nervous Debility and Neurasthenia. OKASA supplies in the most natural form direct nourishment to the Brain, the Nerves, the Digestive Organs and to all vital centres of the body (see figure). The efficacy of OKASA is, therefore, prompt and certain.

By the use of this scientific preparation, debility, premature old age and general weakness of the body become things of the past; you no longer suffer from constant ill-health, weak nerves, sleeplessness, weak brain and memory, lack of appetite and depression. OKASA soon enables you with certainty to enjoy excellent health, to regain youthful vigour and to check the approach of early old age and senility.

FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION:

Unfortunately, owing to no strict law governing the sale of medicines in India, the number of preparations both foreign and Indian, is daily increasing rendering it difficult for the ordinary public to make the correct selection. But those who can distinguish between the genuine product based on scientific research and the worthless imitations of the same by firms of no standing, will at once realise that OKASA is the genuine product which can be fully relied upon for the treatment of Lost Vitality, all forms of senility and rundown conditions of health. A perusal of the exhaustive literature on OKASA and the legally certified testimonials from the public and the medical profession from all over the world, will convince the public of the remarkable nature of the ingredients and the unfailing efficacy of OKASA.

START A COURSE OF OKASA FROM TO-DAY

For prompt and sure results use only OKASA with the RED BAND. Prices Rs. 10 Per box of 100 Tablets. Rs. 4 Per trial packet of 30 Tablets, postage and packing free. Obtainable at all leading chemists.

For fresh supply of OKASA, and complete literature, copies of international Diplomas and letters of appreciation from the public in India and Europe, write to:—

Okasa Co., Berlin (India) Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, P. O. Box No. 396, Bombay.

OK 144.

B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

(NOTED FOR THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY RELAXATION WHICH THEY PROVIDE).

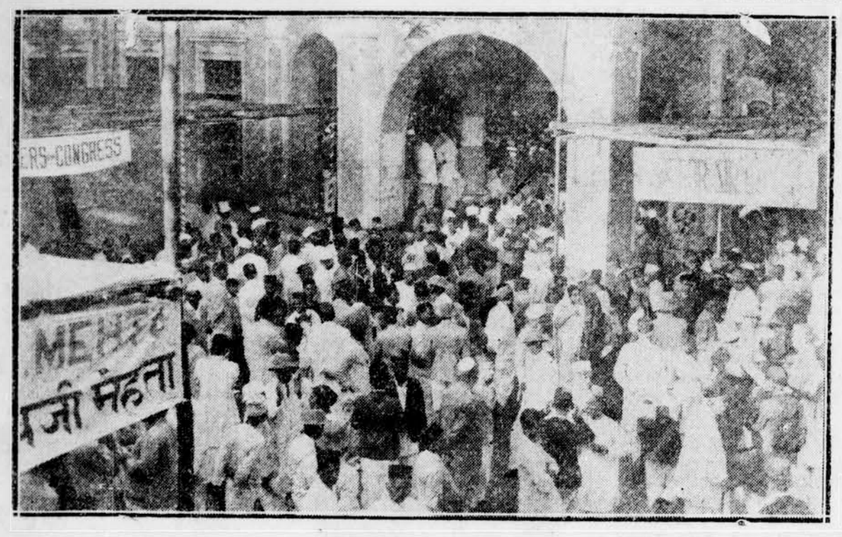
SATURDAY: 17th November, 1934 xx Rewas, 4-00 P.M.—7-00 P.M.
SUNDAY: 18th November, 1934 x Round 'Dufferin' 6-0 p.m.—7-15 p.m.
Fare per Person x Re. 1-0-0. xx Rs. 1-2-0.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES

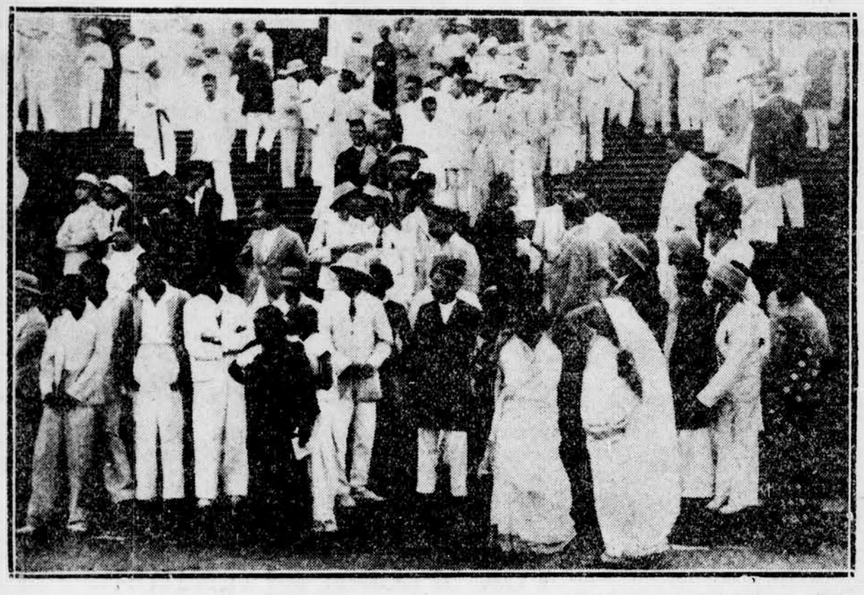
MUSIC; DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of Embarkation.

WANTED For The METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., LTD., CALCUTTA

(The most progressive Indian Insurance Coy. that broke the record of Indian Insurance Coys.) highly influential and hardworking Organisers and Superintendents & Inspectors of Agencies throughout Bombay Presidency and Sindh on **DECENT SALARY OR COMMISSION OR BOTH.** Apply immediately to Mr. B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B., Head Office Secretary (On tour) C/O The Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



There was a great rush of voters at the Muzzafarabad Hall (Grant Road) Polling Station just after it opened for voting on Wednesday.



Voters in "A" Ward proceed to Town Hall to record their votes.

Voters of "B" and "C" Wards registering their votes at the Picket Road Polling Booth.

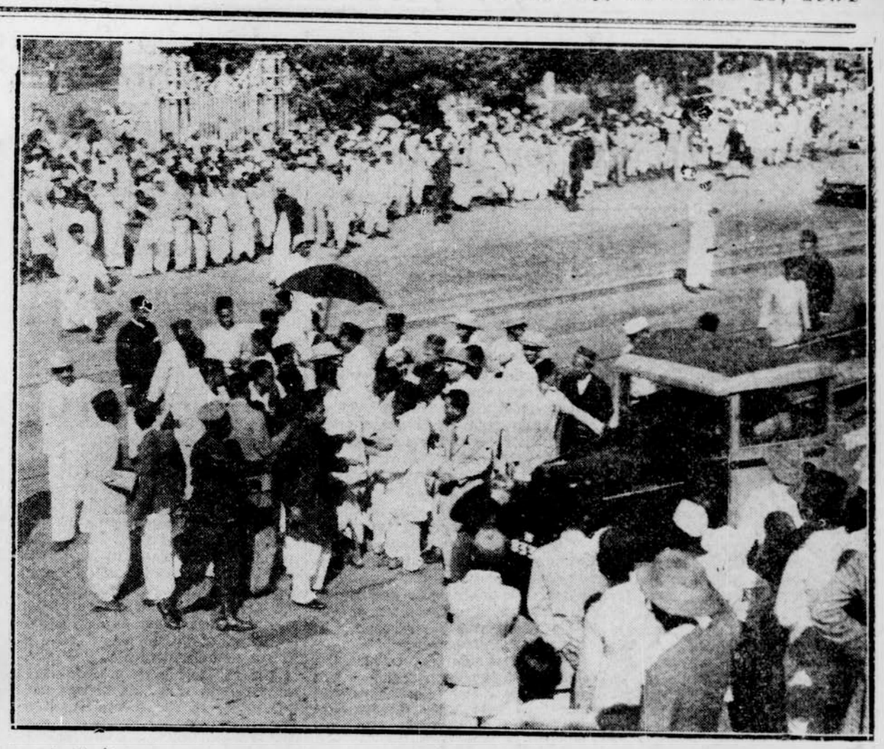
Candidates

Mr. K. M. Munshi.

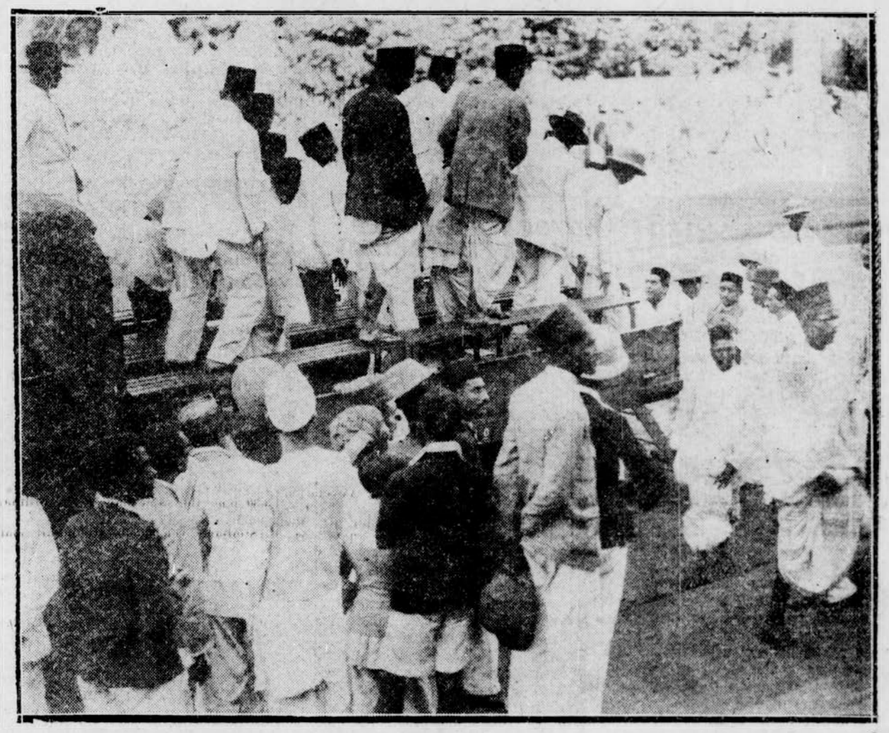
Dr. Deshmukh.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.



A lively scene at the Town Hall: Each side trying to canvass votes by dragging voters to its respective booth.



Thousands of motor cars, taxis and other modes of conveyance were made use of to carry the voters to the polling stations. Even trucks were used as there was an insufficiency of cars.

Blind Faith In Leader Is Mass Flabbiness

Frontier Home Member Assails Hitlerism In Address To College Students

PESHAWAR Nov. 11

The Hon'ble Mr. George Cunningham Home Member, Frontier Government, presided over the Founder's Day celebrations at the Edwards College on Friday evening which were attended by a large gathering of prominent persons including the Hon'ble Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan and several British officers and their wives.

After the reading of annual report by the Principal Mr. Cunningham presented certificates to students who had distinguished themselves in various subjects.

In the course of a short speech the Hon'ble the Home Member alluding to the historic occasion paid tribute to the qualities of head and heart of that great soldier and administrator, Sir Herbert Edwardes, the founder of the College.

He acknowledged the contribution which the College had made in the past to the life of the Province, complimented the Principal and the staff on their enthusiasm and congratulated the prize-winners. The whole speech centred round the advice which the Home Member gave to the young students urging upon them to inculcate in themselves the spirit of independence of thought which would be good not only for the Province but the whole of India and other countries.

Lack Of Personality

Reviewing recent events in Hitlerite Germany and Soviet Russia he deplored the lack of personality, in which those events had resulted, as one of the dangerous signs of the times. He termed this blind faith in leaders as mass flabbiness, which had not only been confined to particular countries but had spread to international life.

The speaker regretted the tendency on the part of students not to challenge the validity of printed material in Press and to follow blindly the movements started by their leaders.

The Antidote.

The antidote to this mass flabbiness, said the Home Member, could only be found in schools and colleges where the leaders of to-morrow were being trained and it was essential that the students should be taught to attain strength of mind and character, by independent thought.

Concluding his speech amidst loud cheers the Home Member foreshadowed good future for the Province.

Great Success

This was followed by Moliere's "The Mock Doctor" staged by students under the auspices of the Edwards College A. D. C. The comedy proved a great success though the female acting was not upto the mark since the lady students, who formerly took that duty upon themselves, as the Principal remarked, had unfortunately left the College.

Abdul Aziz, a student, who played the part of Sganarel, the mock doctor, demonstrated his masterly capacity as an actor and was awarded the first prize for acting, by Mrs. Cunningham.—A. P.

FRONTIER GANDHI AT AMRAOTI

AMRAOTI, Nov. 13.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived here this noon with his brother Dr. Khan Saheb. He was received at the Badnera Station by Veer Waman Rao Joshi, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee and many other prominent Congressmen. Arrangements for his stay here are made in the Bansi Gardens.

The "Frontier Gandhi" will hold private discussions with the local Congress workers this evening and will address a public meeting in the night.—United Press.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING

"Death due to opium poisoning" was the verdict returned by the Bombay Coroner at the inquest held on Chiba Bhana (22) on Wednesday.

In the morning Bhana returned home from his shop at 2nd Parsee Wada and coblained to his mother of 'sickness,' and subsequently he fell asleep.

At 1-30, P. M. his elder brother woke him up for meals but the deceased refused to take food.

At 3 P. M. he developed signs of opium poisoning and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he expired at night.

Under Rugby Northern Union rules on Tuesday Dewsbury drew with Keighley with 7 points each.

STOEFEN AND LOTT TURN PROFESSIONAL

Famous American Doubles Pair Join Tilden Troupe

NEW YORK, Nov. 13

Lester Stoefen, the American Davis Cup player has turned professional and joined the Tilden troupe with George Lott. The pair have won the Wimbledon and American Doubles Championships.—Reuter.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Nov. 14.

The weather remains dry over the country except for light local showers in Tenasserim, Victoria Point reporting half an inch. A western disturbance is causing cloud along the North-West Frontier.

FORECAST:

A few light showers may occur in North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Tenasserim and South-east Madras.—A. P.

ENGLISH TENNIS RANKINGS

Perry And Miss Round Placed First In Respective Lists

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Lawn, Tennis Association has issued the following rankings of British players, the first six of whom are:—

MEN.

1. F. J. Perry.
2. H. W. Austin.
3. G. P. Hughes.
4. Nigel Sharpe.
5. C. E. Hare.
6. E. R. Avory.

WOMEN.

1. Miss Dorothy Round.
2. Miss Margaret Scriven.
3. Miss Katherine Stammers.
4. Mrs. M. R. King.
5. Miss Freda James.
6. Miss Margaret Lyle.

The first two placings of men and women remain the same as last year. It is notable that Hare is ranked for the first time. Hare is only 19 years old. Miss Betty Nuthall drops from third to the seventh place, while Miss Freda James rises from the twelfth to fifth place.—Reuter.

BUYING LOTTERY TICKET IS NO OFFENCE

Home Secretary's Statement In Commons

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

It is not on offence under the Betting and Lotteries Bill for an individual to send 10 shillings to Dublin for a ticket for himself, declared Sir John Gilmour, the Home Secretary in the House of Commons, rebutting the accusation that the Lotteries Bill was a killjoy. He added there was no desire to prevent an honest man or woman having a bob on a horse or greyhound. It was intended to attack people who exploited sweepstakes to rob the poor.

Mr. Winston Churchill described the Bill as disreputable, hypocritical and futile.

BILL PASSES THIRD READING

The Betting and Lotteries Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons by 206 votes to 36. The closing stages were marked by a sparkling attack by Lady Astor against Mr. Winston Churchill.

As the bill originated in the House of Lords it now returns there for the consideration of the Commons amendments.

TWO MILITARY OFFICERS DEAD

NEW DHLHI, Nov. 14.

Two officers of a British Regiment died yesterday.

Lt. G. L. Baker, Gloucestershire Regiment, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in the head at Mhow, while Lt. B. K. King, 1st Norfolk Regiment, died of pneumonia at Jhansi.

Lt. Baker was unmarried while Lt. King leaves a young wife.—A. P.

BAN ON DACCA PARK REMOVED

DACCA, Nov. 14.

On the requisition of the Dacca Municipality the District Magistrate of Dacca has withdrawn his order prohibiting entrance of persons between the ages of twelve and thirty in the Ladies Park between sunset and sunrise.—United Press.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 9, 1991
Muslim: Shaban 7, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 10, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 45m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.
High Water: 6-14, 18-58
Low Water: 13-03.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m. Speaker: Dr. J. W. Inzer, of Rotary International.
S. S. "Corfu" with English mails of November 1, due at 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 17

S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: First Day of the Winter Meeting.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 14th November 1934, tenders to the amount of £100,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 21st November 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GAUD BRAHMIN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Gaud Brahmin Sabha, Adya Gaud Brahmin Mandal, and the Topiwala charity, there will be a public meeting in the 'Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Nivas' to celebrate the first death-anniversary of the late Narayan Anant Shivajee Desai Topiwala a great philanthropist of Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Hide-out". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sacred Scandal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Morning Glory". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"20 Million Sweethearts." Daily at 4, 6-0 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Sign of the Cross" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Wild Gold." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Nadira" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, Sunday and holidays at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit-Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, on Saturday, Sundays and Holidays at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Dancing Lad." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chandidas" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m. Special show for ladies only on Friday morning at 10-30 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Tarzan and His Mate." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Three Musketeers" Today at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Jamiat's Hall at 9-30 p.m. when Mr. Muslehddin Saheb will speak on "Methods of achieving success in examinations."

GANDHI SEVA SENA KIRTAN

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena, Smt. Lilatai Katti of Bijapur will do Hari Kirtan at Madhav Bag to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts will meet at St. Xavier High School to witness the Passion Play on Saturday Nov. 17 at 7-30 p.m. Reservation Aiwani Rafat 1 Re. each. 3 arts will hold an At Home on Sunday Nov. 18th at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwani Rafat, to meet Mrs. T. C. Blackwell arriving from Europe, and Mira Devi of Hamlet fame an entertainment has been arranged.

MAHARASTRA CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

The Maharastra Cricket Association which has been affiliated to the Cricket Board of Control, Delhi, is the one formed by the Poona Club, the Deccan Gymkhana, and the P. Y. C. Gymkhana, under the Chairmanship of Mr. T. V. Talim.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee the third public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) in the Municipal Hall at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. S. V. Kalbag, Gunvantrai Desai, and Ramanikrai Mehta will speak.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres. Manroe" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Firday the 16th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. 'Ockenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

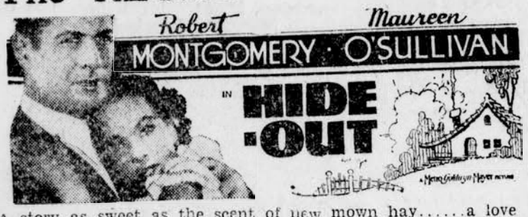
The N.Y.K. Steamer "Mayebashi Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday the 16th November at 12 noon.

"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Monroe V-35 will arrive here on the 15th instant at 1-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 5 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 16th instant at 5-00 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
ONLY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY
The Dramatic Personality
JOHN BARRYMORE
in a drama that will whip your emotions
"THE STATE'S ATTORNEY"
with
HELEN TWELVETREES

The REGAL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.



A story as sweet as the scent of new mown hay.....a love affair as pure as honey in the hive!

NEXT SATURDAY
JEAN PARKER (of "LITTLE WOMEN" fame) in her first starring vehicle HAVE A HEART!
with JAMES DUNN, UNA MERKEL, STUART ERWIN.

HILI CASE JUDGMENT

Bengal Government To Appeal To Privy Council

CALCUTTA, November 14.

The "Forward" understands that the Government of Bengal intend to apply to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal against the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the Hili Mail Robbery Case.

It will be recalled that in this case four youths were sentenced by the Special Tribunal to death and three to transportation for life and three others to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

On appeal the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of Justices Mukherjee, Patterson and Guha commuted the death sentences to transportation for life and reduced the sentences of five others and acquitted one.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market, Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Symphony Concert. The B B C Symphony Orchestra. 7-30 p.m. The S S "President Munro" Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Weather and other News. 8-40 p.m. General Hindi and Commercial News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-10 p.m. A Classical Concert. 11-15 p.m. Close down

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas Salisbury Baker (Baritone) 8-30 p.m. Evensong Relayed from Westminster Abbey. 9-20 p.m. Talk: "A Tour through Time and Space" Sir James Jeans. F. R. S. 9-40 p.m. The Midland Mischief Makers in a Light Musical Entertainment Devised and arranged by Richard Spencer and Garnet Ball. Junr., with Richard Spencer, Joan Daniels, George Garnet, Taylor Frame, and the Three Blue Boys. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. An Organ Recital, by J. Dykes Bower. Relayed from the City Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

AIRMAILS DELAYED

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound aeroplane is delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails are expected to be received in Bombay on Saturday the 17th November 1934 and will be issued for delivery at the Bombay G.P.O., at 3-30 p.m. the same day in the ordinary course.

Similarly the London-India air mails on which proper air fee for air transit in India has not been paid and which in the ordinary course were expected to be received in Bombay by steamer on Saturday, will be received here on Monday the 19th November 1934 and will be issued out by 11-00 a.m. delivery the same day.

The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence for Bellary and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence: 11-30 hrs. Saturday (17-11-34).
Registered correspondence 11-00 hrs. Saturday (17-11-34).

Jamnagar And Dwarka Railways' Earnings

(From A Corresopndent.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 12.

The Gross earnings of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Ry. for the five months ending August 1934 are Rs. 6,46,550 as against Rs. 6,02,693 compared with the same period of the preceding year. The working expenses and net earnings for the above period are Rs. 2,93,282 and Rs. 3,53,288 as against Rs. 3,75,798 and Rs. 2,26,895 respectively during the last year.

The Gross earnings, Working expenses and the nea Earning during August 1934 are Rs. 1,16,938, Rs 58,538 and Rs. 58,420 as against Rs. 1,02,770, Rs. 85,457 and Rs. 17,313 during the same month of the last year.

Thus there is an increase of Rs. 13,857 in the Gross earnings and Rs. 1,26,393 in the net Earnings with a drop of Rs. 82,516 in the Working Expenses during the first months of the financial year viz. April to August 1934.

LIBERAL FEDERATION TO MEET ON DEC. 27.

Rao Bahadur Kale Elected Chairman Of R. C.

POONA, Nov. 14.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Sixteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation to meet at Poona, Rao Bahadur Kale M.L.C., was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

December 27 and the following two days were fixed as the dates for the session and constituent bodies were requested to send in their nominations for the Presidency before the 25th instant.

The delegation fee was fixed at Rs. 5.—A.P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi and Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji of Limbdi lunched at the Government House on Wednesday.

CONGRESS WINS ALL ALONG LINE

(Continued from Page 1)

Sixty-six per cent of voters are reported to have gone to the polls.

MAHARASHTRA STANDS BY CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, November 14.

Polling in Poona ended peacefully at 6 p.m. to-day.

About 4,000 out of a total of nearly 5,000 voters turned up to the booths to record their votes. About 220 Mahomedan voters out of a total of 525 recorded their votes. Very few ladies voted, only 87 turning up.

Polling at all the City stations passed off without any untoward incident despite large and eager crowds that besiged them. Messrs Jedhe, Gadgil and Walchand hold balance here, while Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee it seems, has bagged a good number of votes here.

Reports from the moffusil that are pouring in here one after another clearly indicate Congress victory in this Division. In Satara District, Congress has polled had exercised their franihise at heavily. Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur too are reported to have supported Congress solidly.

The counting takes place on the 22nd instant and the same day the results will be declared.

CONGRESS LEADS AT NASIK

Mr. Deshpande Congress Secretary, Nasik wires:

Great enthusiasm prevails in the Assembly Election. Voting was very brisk in the city. The Congress position was very strong.

Reports from the district upto 4 o'clock show that Congress candidates Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil are leading at the polls and Seth Walchand Hirachand who was so much talked of could gather little support in this part of constituency.

The position of other candidates is very poor throughout.

QUAZI ABDUL HAMID'S STRONG POSITION

A private telegraphic message received from Malegaon says that Dr. Quazi Abdul Hamid's position in Nasik, East and West Khandesh Districts is strong.

Quazi Abdul Hamid is the Congress candidate contesting the Muslim constituency from the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency.

ALIBAG SOLID FOR HOSMANI

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Nov. 14.

The Congress candidate leads in the Assembly elections by an overwhelming majority. The Nationalist-cum-Democratic Swarajist gets little support. Alibag, Poynad and Hashivra are solid for Mr. Hosmani.

Firty-five per cent of voters exercised their franchise.

Congress position is sound in Kolaba District.

60 PER CENT VOTE FOR HOSMANI

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Nov. 14.

Dharwar city and Taluka polled 1,122. Reports from every quarter in the district say that Mr. Hosmani secures at least 60 per cent.

Three groups in the Gokak Taluka polled 185. Mr. Hosmani getting 175 votes.

Kolaba is sound and Alibag overwhelming for Mr. Hosmani.

BUSY DAY AT RATNAGIRI

62 Per Cent. Voters Go To Polls

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 14.

Ratnagiri passed a very busy day to-day, when the recording of votes took place for the Assembly seat from the Southern Division.

Three candidates, namely Mr. Hosmani (Congress), Mr. Jog and Rao Bahadur Patil, are contesting the seat.

Out of 380 voters about 260 went to the polls.—A. P.

OFFICIAL SUPPORT TO NANAKCHAND

But Asaf Ali's Chances Brighter On Second Day

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

"To-day's position is even better than yesterday's" thus told Mr. Asaf Ali to the "United Press" describing the second day's electoral situation in respect of his chance of success. Mr. Asaf Ali and his supporters consider that the Congress will have an easy success here.

The striking feature of to-day's polling was that Government officials turned in a greater number than yesterday and registered their votes. It is stated by Mr. Nanakchand's supporters that Government officials mostly voted for Mr. Nanakchand. A large number of women also exercised their franchise.

After polling was concluded today, it was estimated that 60 per cent of total electors voted.—United Press.

50 PER CENT GOES TO POLL AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Polling which began yesterday for one seat from Delhi Province to the Legislative Assembly concluded this afternoon. It is reported that voters who exercised their rights were in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent.

To-day's voting was very slack both in the City and New Delhi. At the latter place out of 1,011 votes only 588 were recorded. In the City most banias and grain and cloth merchants abstained to-day.

Counting of votes is expected to take place to-morrow in the presence of Mr. Layard, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Beckett, Returning Officer.—A.P.

POLLING AT KARACHI

Lalchand And Sk. Abdul Majid Leading.

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm Karachi went to polls early this morning. The city was agog with excitement and whirring of motors continued till sunset. All the eight polling booths remained crowded throughout.

In the non-Muslim constituency, out of 17,000 votes 60 per cent. recorded their votes. Many ladies also exercised their franchise.

In the triangular contest between Mr. Lalchand and Mr. Hingorani (Nationalist Party), Mr. Lalchand is leading. Similar reports from the moffusil are also pouring in. As regards the Muslim constituency, out of the 1,000 votes Sheik Abdul Majid is topping. Seth Haroon is having a tough fight against Mr. Nabibux Bhutto.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU CONFINED TO BED

Sequel To Strain Of Election Campaign

PATNA, Nov. 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, returned to Patna this morning after visiting Chapra, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in the course of his electioneering campaign.

The strain of the tour has aggravated his asthmatic trouble and he is confined to bed.—A. P.

VOTE AGAINST OTTAWA INIQUITY

Ansari Congratulates Sami Venkatachalam

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu wires to Mr. Satyamurti:—"What a Victory! My congratulations."

Dr. Ansari wires to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam:—

"Hearty congratulations for decisive victory. Your success proves country's verdict is against Ottawa iniquity and confidence in Congress."—A.P.

ALLEGED DACOITS ARRESTED

Sheikhpura Village Robbery Recalled

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

A report from Sheikhpura says that the police of that place, working in collaboration with the Lahore police, have captured four alleged dacoits said to have been concerned in a daring midnight raid on the house of a sowcar resulting in one killed and several injured as a result of gun firing.

It is recalled that in the middle of October the house of Gurdittamal Sowcar in Bhula village near Sheikhupura was raided by six dacoits who, armed with guns, pistols and chavis, looted the house after terrorising the village folk by indiscriminate firing with their gun.

While the dacoits were retreating, they fired upon and seriously injured four persons one of whom succumbed to his injuries.

Following vigorous investigation four residents of Manawa village, Lahore District, have been arrested and a pistol seized from one of them. One suspect has turned approver.—A.P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bravo Bombay!

The voters of the city of Bombay deserve the thanks of all the four candidates of the city for the splendid way they marched to the polling booths to cast their votes. Such a rush of voters to the poling stations by the voters of the city was never known in the history of Bombay. The Electoral Roll was not also so large before. Bombay deserves the congratulations of the leaders for the splendid way in which it answered the call of the nation. The voters literally followed the advice, given to them by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others and rushed to polling booths in whatever conveyance they could secure. There can be very little doubt as to what the ballot box will reveal on November 22. Bravo Bombay, for rallying round the Congress and showing to the world that the City is second to none in its love for that national institution.

Safety Islands

The Commissioner of Police is to be congratulated on the prompt action he has taken in providing an island for the safety of the pedestrians at Dhobi Talao, near Wellington Cinema regarding which a reference was made in these columns a few days ago. Besides this place, there are several danger spots in the City where he has provided such islands for the safety of the public. While on this subject, it would be worthwhile to draw his attention to the Grant Road Bridge near Perry Company where vehicular traffic is so heavy that one cannot say when an accident would occur. The police constable on duty would be much relieved of his task and the public would be relieved of the anxiety of any accident, if a safety island were provided at this spot too. A number of school children have to cross the roads near the bridge while going to and coming from their schools as a number of schools are situated in this locality. It will be a blessing to all concerned if protection is granted here by a safety island.

SUBHAS BOSE TO UNDERGO OPERATION

Mineral Water Treatment Proves Ineffective

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Information has been received at Calcutta that the mineral water treatment at Karlsbad having proved ineffective in curing his chronic abdominal troubles, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has decided to undergo an abdominal operation in a Viennese Sanatorium.

The operation will take place towards the end of this month. It is understood that Mr. Bose has been assured by experts on the Continent that the operation will effect a radical cure of his ailment.—United Press.

Lahore Bomb Proves To Be Hand-Grenade

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

As regards yesterday's find of a bomb, the "Civil and Military Gazette" reports that the bomb is of Mills Hand Grenade Type found by a sweeper in the refuse at the rear of the "Gazette" premises.

He wanted to burn the refuse in order to take the cart for repair and came across the grenade which he thought was part of a machine. He washed it and took it to the Superintendent of the Press.—United Press.

BENGAL BAN ON BOOKS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Bengal Government have forfeited, under Indian Press Emergency Act of 1931, a Bengali book "Masal" by Mr. Soumyendranath Tagore and a Hindi booklet "Angreji Siksha Se Bharatiya Sabhyata Ka Nas" on grounds that they contained seditious matters.—United Press.

J. C. CHAUDHARI PROCLAIMED "OFFENDER"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Jagadish Chandra Chaudhuri of village Kurigram, District Rangpur, was declared by the Bengal Government a proclaimed offender under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

PATHE
Bombay's Cinema de Luxe.
DAILY 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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WITH
FREDRIC MARCH
ELISSA LANDI
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CHARLES LAUGHTON

A PRACTICAL JOKER NEED NOT BE INSANE—BUT IT HELPS!
CHESTER MORRIS
The Funnyman, who was Joked
THE JOKE TURNED INTO
A THRILLING POLICE CHASE! A RUNNING GUN-FIGHT! A CAR SMASH! A DUEL WITH SWORDS! AN AEROPLANE CHASE!
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MARION NIXON
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1934

CONGRESS LEADS

The event of the day in the City on Wednesday was the polling for the Assembly elections. Unprecedented enthusiasm was displayed by the voters throughout the polling and at all the booths. But the most striking feature of the event was the voters' enthusiastic support to the Congress candidates at every booth. It is quite true, as even the usual critics of the Congress have admitted, that the Congress organisation overshadowed the arrangements made by the non-Congress candidates. But mere organisation cannot explain the voters' splendid rally to the Congress cause. We have reason to believe that not a few Government servants, not excluding those in the Police Department, have of their own accord cast their votes in favour of Congress candidates. This is not due to any special election organisation but to the subtler influence of the Congress which not even Government servants can wholly escape. Another outstanding feature of the polling was the unprecedented rush of voters at all the booths. It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the voters registered their votes and if all the business houses had declared a holiday, which unfortunately they did not do, and if the polling arrangements—which for a city like Bombay with over 50,000 voters were most unsatisfactory—were better, a still larger number of voters would have attended the booths.

Congress Success Assured

At the close of the polling the question on the lips of every one was what were the prospects of the different candidates. It is difficult to be too sure about the result of the polling. Many who took their number slips from one candidate quietly divided their votes between him and some other candidate. This much, however, may be safely stated that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has little chance of success and that Mr. K. M. Munshi's return is almost a certainty and that for the next seat though Sir Cowasji has polled a very large number of votes, Dr. Deshmukh has a much better chance of success. On the whole Bombay has vindicated its honour and given solid support to the Congress, despite the odds against it and the scandalous propaganda against the Congress candidates by the very persons who pretend to be ardent Nationalists. In any case the polling has fairly well demonstrated the influence of the Congress in the City. If only the active propaganda by the Congress Party had begun some days before the Congress session and not after it, the success of both the Congress candidates would have been beyond a shadow of doubt.

Encouraging Reports

Reports from other parts of the country are also very encouraging. In Gujerat, Maharashtra, Karnatak, as indeed in all other provinces, almost in every case where the Congress is contesting the elections, the prospects of its candiates are reported to be very bright. In Gujerat Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress candidate and Secretary of the Parliamentary Board, is said to have received such solid support from the voters that his rival Mr. Anklesaria may probably lose his deposit money. The results in most constituencies are expected to be declared on or before the 22nd. But it seems safe to predict now that the Congress, which has already achieved signal successes, will finally come off with flying colours. The authorities have taken care to delay the publication of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report till after the elections will have been over so as to prevent the electors from giving a specific mandate to their representatives to reject the report. But the Congress that has unreservedly condemned the White Paper will not be kinder to report that is universally expected to be even more reactionary. And the Congress view, will doubtless be endorsed by the public in general and the Assembly voters in particular.

Agriculturists' Debt And Credits

The evil of heavy agrarian indebtedness, in proportion to the total wealth of the class affected as well as to the numbers concerned, has been frequently recognised in all Provinces of India. Attempts have, therefore, been made more than once to afford relief to the agricultural classes. So long, however, as the basic framework of society rests on the principles of individual property, and mutual exploitation in consequence of such proprietorial privileges, the cure for this ubiquitous mischief will be worse than a palliative, however stringent the particular measures proposed in given cases may appear in the eyes of the parties concerned and the interests affected. The penalty may even result that the seemingly very radical nature of some of these proposals may suffice to arm the opposition, and mobilise all vested interests and established order against them to defeat their aims. Moreover, the danger of confusing the issues,—the mischief of securing in one measure several mutually inconsistent objectives, the difficulty of devising remedies without adequate knowledge of the true nature of the evil to be tackled,—may all combine to frustrate attempts at relief, which would otherwise be certain of general welcome. It is an admitted fact that the rates of interest charged upon the agriculturists vary between 15 per cent to 300 per cent; that the practice of compound interest magnifies the initial burden out of all proportion either to the capacity of the debtor, or to the value of the service rendered by the loan; that social customs, general ignorance, and admitted improvidence of the agriculturist classes prevent them from availing themselves of the relief measures expressly provided in their behalf; that the burdens of the State levied in cash, thanks to an excessively top-heavy system of administration, make these evils more acute than ever; that the absence of adequate credit institutions to serve the rural agricultural community particularly makes any effective relief impossible; and that the improvement in the credit of the agriculturist, and, consequently, addition to the capital stock available for improving the agricultural resources of the country,—are all but unthinkable.

And yet, complex as such problem obviously would be, those interested in devising remedies rarely wait to think out the several issues separately, and devise separate remedies for each evil according to its extent and character, without imperilling by one remedy the situation in another part of the same problem. The Punjab "Relief of Indebtedness and Improvement of Agrarian Credit" Bill is an instance in point. The Bill, as it was originally introduced, under the title just mentioned, sought to achieve the double objective of (1) relieving the agricultural debtor; and (2) improving his credit for the future. But, as amended by the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred, it became a measure simply of agrarian indebtedness relief,—no concern being apparently had for the improvement of agriculturist credit. True, the members of the Select Committee signed the Report, each subject to a Minute of Dissent, or reservation of the right to move or support further amendments in the Legislature. But that does not preclude the criticism that the Select Committee—or, for the matter of that, the Legislature,—do not seem to know their mind in the matter, and have no definite guiding principle in framing such a measure. Their objective is simple, namely, relief of the heavily indebted agriculturist, with an aggregate burden of debt of Rs. 200 crores, with an average interest charge of not less than 15 per cent on this debt; and with the prices of agricultural produce less than half of what they were five years ago so that the total wealth of the Province is hardly worth 200 crores per annum,—the burden of debt could be easily shown to be excessive. To remedy this and relieve the agriculturist, it is not enough merely to forbid compound interest nor to reduce the simple interest allowable by law to 8 per cent on secured debts and 18 per cent on unsecured agricultural debts problem. These would certainly act as most welcome relief. But by themselves they are not enough to solve it. Even in these proposals, the Select Committee seem to be hopelessly divided,—an omen of the still sharper division which has been revealed on the question in the Council itself. Provisions like that for Debt Conciliation Committees would have little chance of acceptance, while the passions roused by such drastic proposals,—more drastic in appearance than in reality,—hold the field. Government, moreover, are not espousing such a just cause because their espousal will alienate from them powerful interests that are sympathetic to the money-lender, and whose own wealth and importance are founded on institutions like usury. Finally, the critics of the proposals may well point out, as the Minority of the Select Committee have done, not only that Government's own policy in respect of the fixed cash Land Revenue acts as an additional burden on the agriculturist; but also that the provisions of the character reviewed will defeat their own ultimate purpose of reviving the agricultural prosperity by improving the credit of the agriculturist classes. Money-lending, as usury, may be stifled by such measures; but Agricultural Credit will not be improved; more capital will not be provided; and so the real relief of the majority of the population will not be achieved.

A bill on the above model has also been introduced in the United Provinces Legislature; and a private member has sought to present similar proposals in our own Presidency Legislature. Syed Munawar's Bill is, as its title proclaims, a measure to regulate the money-lending business,—presumably that of the small-scale money-lender. Its statement of Objects and Reasons describes the Bill as "a necessary adjunct to the Usurious Loans Act. Its purpose is to exercise a legal check on unscrupulous money-lenders, as also upon reckless borrowers, who habitually indulge in the delight of borrowing." Its benefit to any given class,—like the agriculturists—therefore, is only an incident, undesigned to be such by the author of the measure. That is to say, there is nothing specifically in the Bill to make its benefits or protection expressly designed for the agriculturist as such. To this extent, Syed Munawar's proposals may claim to be wider than those in the Punjab or the U.P. But his definition clause defines a debtor to be one whose aggregate income does not exceed Rs. 2,000 per annum, and whose debt does not exceed Rs. 1,000, including the dependents of such a person. Read in conjunction with the definition of a loan,—and particularly of the exceptions to that definition—the Bill becomes obviously a measure to protect, relieve and safeguard the small-scale debtor, whether urban artisan or rural agriculturist. The interesting and operative provisions of the Bill relate to the procedure for suits for the recovery of such debts; the injunction upon the courts to enquire into the past history of the case; the allowance only of simple interest; the obligation upon the creditor to keep regular accounts in prescribed forms, and to supply a copy of the same every three months to the debtor; and to give due credit for every payment made, in cash or kind, and service rendered by the debtor to the creditor. By the Savings Clause, however, the Bill specifically excludes from its operation all loan transactions made before the coming into effect of this measure; and so, so far as real relief from present burdens—admitted to be excessive—is concerned, it would be useless. Its prohibition against compound interest must be welcomed; but its omission to prescribe the maximum of even simple interest that can be claimed at law,—apart, of course, from other existing legislation on the subject,—is a grave defect of this measure, which will probably make lukewarm the support of those classes which may benefit from its enactment, if they are represented in the Legislature. There is, likewise, no attempt to view the problem of agricultural credit as a whole; and the opposition would thereby be strengthened on the plea that it is premature, imperfect, and inadequate. It is, in the nature of things, impossible for private members of the Legislature to attempt comprehensive measures of reform in respect of such complex social problems; and so we can but welcome this attempt as a mark, not only of the personal enthusiasm of the author for this grave social problem; but also as an index of the awakening coming over the community in such matters of real social reform or reconstruction.

VILLAGE RE-ORGANISATION

Industries Cannot Be Re-organized Unless Attention Is Paid To All Aspects Of Village Life

By K. T. SHAH

Since the revival of interest in India's village economy, and the adoption of definite steps by the National Congress to establish a regular central organisation to consider and execute measures of village uplift attention must begin inevitably to be paid in ever-increasing degree to the problems of the village. Except a few doctrinaire Communists, who cannot find any scope for a real social reconstruction, except by and through the industrialised and urban proletariat, students of social reconstruction would agree that, in a country like India, and given our peculiar conditions, neglect of the village would be the surest means to wreck our projects of national revival. Consideration, therefore, of this extremely complex problem of Village Reconstruction, in at least the main issues that complicate the question, will not be out of place.

The Main Issues

In planning for the reconstruction of village life, the revival of Village Industries, and re-organisation of the entire national economy on this basis, the reformer must pay attention to at least five points of cardinal importance in this main problem.

I. Characteristics of villages, including the population of each village, and its several classes, if any;

II. Resources of the villages, in respect both of Agriculture and Industry, including also the question whether the main village produce is the raw material of industries, or foodstuffs for the village's own requirements, or both;

III. Existing village institutions, such as—

(a) schools;
(b) markets;
(c) co-operative societies, if any;
(d) Government institutions, e.g., post office, the railway or police-station if any and the means of their development.

IV. Difficulties or handicaps of the village population, such as—

(a) ignorance;
(b) debt;
(c) deterrent social customs or habits, e.g., drink;
(d) methods of exactions by public officials, and their remedies.

V. The new organisation now proposed for re-organisation, the whole village life, with due co-ordination between its several parts and classes, as also with the general life, social and political, of the whole country.

Plan Must Be All-Sided

Before discussing these several points, it may be remarked, that though the proposal relates primarily to the organisation of Village Industries, it would be a mistake if, within the scope of the proposal, the entire Village Life is not included. Industries cannot be re-organised in the villages, nor their produce given its proper place and value under our present conditions, unless all the accessory and contributing factors, making the village life in the aggregate, are also attended to side by side. In this series, therefore, these associated or complementary factors are also considered, with a view to make the programme as comprehensive as possible.

All Villages Not Alike

A second general observation may also be made. All villages in India are not of an identical character, in respect of the main points mentioned above. They differ from province to province, and even from district to district. Any scheme, therefore, which is of a generic character, designed from the collective national standpoint, will necessarily have to take count of local variations or peculiarities of each district and province at least, if not of each village.

Reorganising Villages No Retrograde Step

A third general remark may also be added. At first glance, a proposal like the present one sounds like a retrograde step. The present is an age of universal "Mechanisation", in which even Agriculture is not exempt. The attempt to re-organise and re-vitalise the village industries of India may, therefore, seem a backward measure in so far as it implies a counteraction to the prevailing tendency of our age. Apart, however, from the fact—

(a) that Mechanisation is not within the means of all people, and certainly not of the Indian agriculturists;

(b) that, even if it was, it is not necessarily an advantage to have it on the scale and of a character suitable in the U.S.A. or Soviet Russia;

(c) that mechanisation and mass production in village industries, even if it were feasible, may not be desirable in so far as it implies a degree of regimentation not sympathetic to the growth and fullness of life in the villages, the present-day tendency, even in some of the most highly developed machinery itself, is to decentralise it and make it accessible for work on a scale smaller than a factory. Machinery,—or improved tools,—should not be necessarily ruled out, as such from this programme of village re-organisation by the sponsors and workers of the proposal. It would, however, be fatal to the project, and suicidal for the country, if Mechanisation is insisted upon to-day even in Agriculture or its associated industries. India has yet to build up her own machine-making industry, and in that condition to demand universal mechanisation would be suicidal. Besides, whether such machinery is utilised or not, there are difficulties of Power-supply and Capital necessary to purchase and work the machinery. Finally, there is the difficulty of excessive smallness of individual holdings, on which modern machinery could only prove a night-mare.

True, what an individual agriculturist cannot afford may yet be possible on an organised scale

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

A THOUGHTFUL ADDRESS.

It was a most thoughtful Convocation address that was delivered by Dr. Radhakrishnan to the graduates of the Allahabad University. Naturally, the address concerned itself most with educational ideals and the imperfections of our present system of education. Referring to the alarming growth of unemployment among the educated classes, the learned Doctor duly blamed the Universities for producing "an academic proletariat, which is fed on idleness and so develops mental flabbiness and neurasthenia." But he rightly added that "the responsibility for the state of affairs is not merely on the educational system but also on the economic situation." He should have added the political situation also. He recommends, as an essential reform, a large number of agricultural schools to be started all over the country. But is the reform possible till India is politically free and the peasants get an effective voice in the administration of the country?

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Doctor Radhakrishnan paid a fitting tribute to Gandhian ideology, which is now permeating the Indian world and which has already attracted the admiration of thinking minds abroad. The country will proudly endorse the following eloquent words in the tribute:

"In placing the interests of universal truth first and national politics second he has lit a candle that will not easily be put out. The light of it will have a far penetration in time and in space. It will be seen and welcomed by all honest and sincere people the world over. His appeal will be written not only by the side of the utterances of the great national leaders like Pericles and Cicero, or Washington and Lincoln, but also of great religious reformers as that of one of the immortal voices of the human race in all that relates to the highest effort of men and nations."

It is much to be hoped that Indian students—and their teachers—even if they cannot all participate in the national service that Gandhiji is directing, will, at least, make a serious study of his social philosophy that is destined to make a notable change in the thought of India and the world.

WHAT IS DISTORTED?

Replying to a question in the Commons, Mr. Butler had a hard task in defending Government's ban on the publication of a certain article by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on Russia in the "Modern Review." The article appeared in the Bengali Press in 1931 and was also published along with others in book form in the same year. If it was really seditious, Government would never have let the article in question or its publishers alone. They ban the publication of English translation by a misuse of their authority because they fear that the article by a writer of international fame would attract more attention from the world than they would relish. Mr. Butler pleads that the article presents a "distorted view of the achievements of British rule in India." India and the world know Dr. Tagore better and would rather believe that what is really distorted is the bureaucratic view of the article.

RATE-PAYERS' DUTY.

The rate-payers of Jubbulpur should take serious notice of the conduct of the two vice-presidents of the local municipality in high-handedly proceeding to enforce the behests of the Government, of doubtful legality, against the express wishes of the President. It is a serious thing they have done in getting the municipal secretary arrested and in foisting a nominee of the Government on the municipality as the new secretary. The whole question will, of course, be fought out in the law courts in due course, but meanwhile the general body must strongly condemn the vice-president's conduct. If, however, it fails to do so, owing to Government influence, open and underhand, the ratepayers must take the thing in their own hands and express their opinion in an unmistakable manner. There must be a limit to Government's tampering with the rights of local self-governing bodies.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Congress Triumphs

Polling in most of the constituencies has already taken place, and the electorate has given its verdict. The Congress has already captured a dozen seats. From reports that have hitherto been received it is evident that the country has stood the test of the elections well. Congress candidates have verily swept the polls. Those whose election is still pending are finding effective support, and have been assured of a triumphant victory. The electorate has shown that it is with the Congress whether it chooses to contest the elections or elects to keep out of the legislature. It has shown that it is in no mood to be bamboozled by the Moderates and the mugwumps no matter whether they sail under the constitutional or the more deceptive communal colours.—"National Call"

Assam's Example

We offer our warm congratulation to Assam as well as to Srijut Basanta Kumar Das and Srijut Nabin Chandra Bardoloi nominees of the Congress Parliamentary Board, who have just been declared elected to the Assembly. They have defeated their 'nationalist' opponents by large majorities. Assam has upheld the honour of the Congress, and we have no doubt that Assam reflects the opinion of the whole of India. We are confident that all provinces will acquit themselves as creditably as Assam.—"Forward."

"Several old and invalid voters who were unable to climb the flight of steps of the Town Hall had to be brought up in chairs."
—News item.

After all, an invalid's vote is not invalid!

* * * *

"The only hope for the Liberal candidate lay in the splitting of the Congress votes between the Congress candidates in such a way as to militate against the chance of one of them."
—"The Evening News".

If this be the only hope of Sir Cowasji, then it robs the ballot box of its surprises. Congress "win", Congress "place" and the rest "also ran".

* * * *

"My message to Indians" says General Smuts, "would be to work the Reforms successfully and prepare themselves for the next stage".

Declined with thanks. India has no need for stage-coach methods.

* * * *

General Smuts is a great believer in Freedom—for the White Races. For Indians and other "Coloured" peoples of the earth. Freedom can be good only if it comes to them by "easy stages".

* * * *

The Boers, of course, being white-skinned, were quite justified in wresting freedom from the British. Indians being dark-skinned, must cultivate the virtue of unlimited patience and eternal hope.

* * * *

"Liberals to the Front" is a high-sounding weekly slogan with the old dame of Bori Bunder—but the actual position assigned to them invariably by this patroness of theirs is the rear. She evidently thinks they deserve no better.

* * * *

"Mac" has taken the world into his confidence by disclosing the fact that he has been working "day and night" to diminish armaments. Evidently he is referring to his brain, seeing that since his return from the trip to America his hands have been always engaged either in playing golf or helping distinguished diplomats with tea at Chequers.

* * * *

The armaments factories too, especially the British, have been equally interested in the problem and have also been working day and night to keep pace with "Mac" and "Simon."

* * * *

"Mac" says that thousands were unemployed in Britain because Government did not allow armaments to be made for certain purposes.

The British Government certainly showed bad foresight in this, for it must be well aware that unrestricted manufacture of armaments helps to solve the unemployment problem in both ways—first by finding work for idle hands and then by converting them into cannon fodder—as was well illustrated in the last war.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare's one ambition according to his latest confession, is "to keep India a contented part of the British Empire for all time." He, in fact, has been, like all Empire-builders, since the dawn of history, planning for eternity. Like them, he too doesn't at all believe in that silly adage—"man proposes....."

* * * *

But whatever he may be secretly planning with a view to reverse the decrees of Destiny, he realises that he must be extra careful of what he utters in public.

For, are there not 350 millions of people in India, including Gandhiji, hanging seriously on his words and 50 million people in Great Britain, including Mr. Churchill, who are equally anxious to know what he says? Has there been any oracle, historic or pre-historic, who could beat this record of audience?

* * * *

Briggs:—Poor old Harrocks has had two unhappy marriages.

Gregory:—That's pretty tough.

Briggs:—Yes, his first wife left him and his second wife hasn't.

Solid Support To Congress Candidates

(Continued from page 1.)

and the Solicitors and their office employees.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, got the solid support of the medical profession in the city. The majority of Congress voters have given him full support.

Though nothing can be definitely stated as to what the ballot box would tell on the counting day on November 22, it can be safely stated that out of the 72,000 votes polled both the Congress candidates will have a comfortable majority.

ORDER IN "A" WARD.

There was a big rush of voters in the Town Hall to vote for the candidates for the two seats in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday morning.

As far as Sir Cowasji Jehangir was concerned, he received solid support from the Parsis, while Congress candidates come next best as a large number of voters were seen going to the Congress booths for voting slips. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta did not receive much support.

Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, a Parsi Millowner and businessman, who used to take a great deal of interest in politics, economics and civic affairs, some years ago was brought in an arm-chair to the Town Hall to vote for Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Owing to the rush of voters, the Polling Officer made a special arrangement to register his vote, as he was in too weak a condition to stand exhaustion.

The Desh Sevikas and Congress Volunteers were seen appealing to the voters to vote only for the Congress candidates. The voting was done in an orderly manner, without the pulling or dragging of voters, as was notable in other Wards.

RUSH TO TOWN HALL.

The rush to the Polling Booth in the afternoon was really unprecedented in the history of elections in the City. It was with very great difficulty that the police could control the traffic and the crowds that had assembled in front of the Town Hall to witness the election scenes.

The office going voters came in their thousands in the afternoon. If the strength of voting is to be judged from the number of voters that went to the different tents of rival candidates then, it must be stated that the voting in the afternoon was equally divided between the three candidates, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta having been out of the picture since early morning. But if what is stated by the voters is to be believed then, the Congress candidates are ahead of the Parsi Knight by lengths.

12,000 POLL.

It is stated that many of the voters who went in Sir Cawasji's cars voted for the Congress candidates. Out of 19,400 voters from this ward more than 12 thousand came to the Polls. The closing scenes were really very exciting as many of the voters were virtually pushed into the ballot rooms by the canvassers of the rival candidates. The rush of cars bringing in voters increased towards sunset and that was the time when there was the heaviest polling.

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.

The Solicitors and their staff solidly voted for Mr. Munshi, while the members of the medical profession voted for Dr. Deshmukh. The staff of the B.E.S.T. and the Post and Telegraphs are also stated to have solidly voted for the Congress candidates.

Several Congress leaders including Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram, K. F. Nariman and S. A. Brelvi visited the Town Hall at intervals to hear about the progress of the Congress candidates.

Mr. B. G. Horniman visited the polling booth in the evening.

CONGRESS FARES WELL IN "B" AND "C."

Polling was also brisk in "B" and "C" Wards at Jivraj Baloo Wadi, Picket Road. People began to stream in as early as 7-30 in the morning to record their votes. Motor cars bearing the placards of the different candidates plied incessantly to and fro. Victorias were also busy running to and fro and from the faces of the Victoria-drivers it was evident that they were doing well.

Though Sir Cowasji received some support in the morning, as the day advanced, the Congress made formidable headway and from enquiries made among some canvassers at the polling station it was evident that the Congress was leading here. Congressmen were of opinion that if the Congress could maintain the same footing till the evening, it was sure to capture at least 70 per cent. of the votes recorded at this polling station. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was less fortunate than the other candidates.

The canvassers for Sir Cowasji were silent when asked about the chances of each of the candidates. The canvassers for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were of opinion that the Congress was leading at this station.

The voting was carried on very peacefully and there were no clashes at all in the area.

"B" AND "C" VOTE CONGRESS.

In the afternoon there was heavy rush of voters at the Bhuleshwar and Mandvi Wards, where voting throughout was overwhelmingly pro-Congress. Excitement ran high when the time for closing drew near and voters were almost bodily pushed into the polling-booths. It is estimated at closing time that the Congress candidates would secure about 90 per cent of the votes recorded in this polling-booth. Out of the 10,500 voters in these wards nearly 8,000 registered their votes.

A little incident, that occurred at the place, however, marred the peaceful serenity of the atmosphere. Bhagwandas Kapadia, an agent for the Congress was roughly handled by one of the election agents alleged to be working for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Police quietly appeared on the scene and brought the situation under control.

AT MUZAFFARABAD HALL.

The Muzaffarabad Hall was too small to accommodate the voters of the "C" and "D" Wards, who came in a large number at 3 a.m. As soon as it was 3, and the Polling Officers were ready to issue voting papers, there was a tremendous rush of the voters. The rush was so great that the Police found it difficult to take any more voters as the voters were being conducted one by one in the Hall, and it was not possible to form a queue. A large number of voters had to go back as there was no room even for them to stand. The rush, however, continued throughout the day, except in the afternoon at 1 p.m. during the recess hour.

The Congress candidates with their supporters came in the morning and then went away as they had to manage four places. The Desh Sevikas and Congress Volunteers, however, appealed earnestly to the voters to vote only for the Congress candidates, while the supporters of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were vociferous and raised continued cries to vote only for Mr. Jamnadas.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir's organisation was splendid and the Parsi voters who came in a large number to vote for him, did not require anybody to tell them to vote for Sir Cowasji. They knew their business well.

Till twelve noon, when the Polling was stopped for an hour, Sir Cawasji was leading, as he was solidly supported by the Parsis who gave both their votes to their Parsi representative. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also fared well for the first two hours of the morning. But the resumption of polling at 1 p.m. reversed the tables and the polling for the Congress candidates was very heavy. The voting for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was practically nothing, while streams of voters were seen going to the Congress booths for their slips. Supporters of the Parsi Knight lessened in number, but they continued to come till the last minute.

CHANCES.

The chances of the candidates in this ward are that Sir Cawasji is stated to be leading by a narraw majority over the Congress candidates, while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has received about 3,500 votes from the 17,000 votes polled. Out of about 12,000 voters in the "D" and "E" Wards about 9,000 voters came to the polls. It was here that a big liberal leader told our representative that if Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had not struck on till the end without withdrawing his candidature, the position of Sir Cawasji would have been very bad.

VOLUNTEERS AT WORK.

Here also the volunteers and women of the Gandhi Seva Sena were seen working very hard exhorting the voters to vote only for the Congress candidates. Several of the invalid voters had to be carried in chairs to the polling booths to cast their votes.

While Lady Cowasji Jehangir was seen canvassing for her husband, Mrs. Munshi and Mrs. Deshmukh, also were there canvassing for their husbands. The Congress leaders Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mr. K. F. Nariman and others visited the Booth.

Mr. B. G. Horniman also visited the Booth and was watching the polling for some time.

RUSH OF VOTERS IN F. AND G.

Even before the Election booth was opened at the Antanio D'Silva High School at Dadar for the voters from F. and G. Wards several hundreds of voters had gathered inside the School compound and at the stroke of 8 there was a rush of voters to the ballot room. One can get an idea of the rush when it is known that not less than 2,000 voters had exercised their franchise at this booth before 10 a.m.

The South Indian Community came in groups of fives and tens and it is stated that they solidly voted for the Congress. Several Christians voted solidly for Sir Cowasji Jehangir and some Hindu voters were supporting Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. By twelve noon, 3,500 voters had cast their votes and this means that nearly 50 per cent. of the voters from the F. and G. Wards visited the polls before noon.

While voting was in progress at the School the canvassers for the different candidates were rushing about the locality in cars to bring the voters to the polling booth. Several hundred cars were thus employed. Congress Volunteers and lady volunteers were calling on voters to vote only for the Congress candidates.

The Police arrangements were very good here. There was one way traffic for all the vehicles going to the Polling Booth. But the arrangements for the Polling was very inadequate. Several of the voters did not get their voting slips, even after waiting for an hour. Some of them returned home after waiting for some time without voting. Heavy polling in the afternoon is expected.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Ex-President of the Congress, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the General Secretary of the Congress and Mr. K. F. Nariman, went to the Polling Booth and were watching the polling. The different candidates also visited the Polling Booth.

WILD SCENES AT DADAR

Wild scenes of enthusiasm marked the closing stages at the polling station for "F" and "G" Wards at Dadar. As the evening approached the crowds increased and tremendous propaganda for Congress drowning every other voice was carried on at all the entrances to the booth. The rush increased at the main entrance and every voter was cheered as he stepped into the Congress camp to receive preliminary instructions.

Inside the polling station, the rush was felt to be heavy at about 4-30 p.m. But the crowd soon subsided.

Notwithstanding the hardships to which the voters were subjected, on account of inadequate arrangements, large numbers of voters turned up at the polling booth by every available conveyance, in response to the Congress call.

Out of 6,227 voters in the "F" and "G" Wards, 4,562 had exercised their franchise. Of these 113 were women.

This polling station will prove to be the stronghold of the Congress and it may be safely stated that the Congress had a substantial majority at this polling station.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir had solid vote from his co-religionists, while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, had a very winking poll. He tried to fan up the dying embers of the support he got, in the afternoon, but with little success and he would be the last among the "also rans".

Wild scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed, when, at 6 p.m., punctually the temple doors of the shrine of secret franchise were closed and all other intending voters had to turn away disappointed.

About 50 Congress workers and about 10 lady volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena did splendid work for the Congress candidates and the fleet of Congress cars and the battalion of workers, brought the voters from nooks and corners and sent them to poll.

INADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS

Unseemly Scramble At Muzzafarabad Hall-

Polling Day in "E" Ward will long be remembered by voters, who set out early this morning for Muzzafarbad Hall, Grant Road to exercise their franchise.

Women of all communities went to the booth in large numbers and they had little difficulty in gaining access to the polling station by a separate entrance, which had been provided for members of the fair sex. For the men, however, no arrangements had been made. They were expected to find their way into the booth as best as they could.

Four police sergeants and a number of sepoys were stationed at the entrance to regulate the rush of voters, but they were powerless to stem the tide which soon degenerated into a rugby scrum. Old men, invalids and feeble persons all got wedged in the crowd which was struggling to enter the narrow doorway guarded by a small force of policemen.

Hats were lost, coats were torn and tempers frayed in this mad rush to get there first. Lady Cowasji Jehangir appealed to Mr. Dillon, to make better arrangements for the reception of voters, but this official looked on in helpless fashion.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir addressed his supporters in vain pleading for a little patience. He said that in a minute-and-a-half better arrangements would be made. This advice to a crowd that had been waiting from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. caused jeering and many voters turned back without recording their votes.

The cause of these unseemly scenes must be attributed to the poor arrangements made by the Polling Officer. He should have fenced off the area leading to the station and by means of an entrance gate regulated the crow in queues.

Inside the polling station the poor clerks were overwhelmed by the rush of voters. There were not enough of them to cope with the number of voters who demanded ballot slips. The police drew a rope across the entrance and attempted to regulate the crowd, but their efforts were in vain. Many poor devils felt they were being hanged when the burly sergeants brought the rope down in an attempt to keep voters back.

An official mentioned that a record number of votes had been cast and the authorities had not expected such a crowd of voters.

Complaint To Collector Of Unsatisfactory Arrangements

The polling arrangements were unsatisfactory and inadequate in all the four booths in the city. They were the worst at Muzefferabad Hall, near Frere Bridge (South) Grant Road, which is the centre for "D" and "E" Wards and at Seth Jivraj Navi Wadi, near Princess Street Police Station Picket Road, which is the centre for 'B' and 'C' Wards.

Looking to the large number of voters as many as 12,000 at Muzefferabad and about the same number at Picket Road centre, we have got to say that the places selected are absolutely unsuitable for the heavy traffic of voters. This difficulty of bad location is being particularly experienced at Muzefferabad which has got only one gate to go in and come out.

At each of these two centres, there were not more than half a dozen clerks for issuing slips. It is physically impossible for such a small number of clerks to issue slips to thousands of voters who make a rush at the booth. Unless statisfactory improvements are immediately made in the polling arrangements, we are afraid, that a large number of voters will have to return from the polling booths without using their votes. It is a very scandalous affair, especially when it is remembered that Government could have provided more efficient machinery to deal with the situation. The protest against these inadequate and unsatisfactory polling arrangements was promptly made to the Collector and unless things are set right immediately, the candidates are bound to suffer.

FLANDIN GETS HUGE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

French Premier Even Gains Socialist Help

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Premier Flandin has secured a vote of confidence in the Chamber by 422 against 118 votes. The Chamber's vote was one of the most definite ever given to a French Government. M. Flandin even gained some Socialist support, for there are 133 Socialists in the Chamber, out of 600, and there were only 60 abstentions.

M. Doumergue's vote in February was only 402 to 125.—Reuter.

GREAT BELIEVER IN FREEDOM

Gen. Smuts Confident That India Would Realise Political Ambitions

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A message to Indians from General Smuts was read at a meeting of the East India Association which was addressed by Mr. R. S. Sarma.

Gen. Smuts regretting his inability to attend said that he was great believer in freedom and expressed confidence in India to realise her political ambitions, but he said it was advisable to proceed by easy stages.

He said: "My message to Indians would be to work the reforms successfully, and prepare themselves for the next stage."

Sir Samuel Hoare also sent a message paying tribute to the Association for giving Mr. Sarma an opportunity of presenting an important viewpoint which, unfortunately, few had the independence and courage to express.

Mr. Sarma appealed for Indo-British co-operation with a view to creating a proper atmosphere for the reception of the report of the Select Committee. He urged the British not to play into his hands of those who would brook delay or whittle down the reforms.

They were not only he said, attempting the impossible but playing into the hands of the extremists in India. He appealed also to the Indians to exterminate terrorism and abandon obstruction and thereby hasten the attainment of India's full birth-right.

The speakers included Mr. C. S. Rangaswami of the Indian Finance, who spoke optimistically of the financial outlook. He quoted figures to show India's credit as second only to Britain's, and declared that India was the last country in the world to talk of repudiation.—Reuter's Extra Special.

DOLLAR NOW STABLE

U. S. Treasury's Move Welcomed

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The Treasury's removal of restrictions on foreign exchange is considered in many quarters to be a definite assurance that the dollar is now stable. This action is one of the concrete developments arising from the recent reprochement between the Administration and bankers.

Some quarters believe that the Treasury's action indicates at least some understanding between London and Washington regarding the ultimate dollar-sterling stabilisation, which is considered to be nearer actuality than has hitherto been supposed.—Reuter.

U. S. SILVER HOLDINGS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13

Treasury reports of the silver holdings are 659,000,000 ounces, of which 396 are in coin and 263,000,000 in bullion, plus approximately 242 ounces in the Federal Reserve Banks or in circulation.

Thus Government still have less than half the silver needed for 1-3 ratio with gold which continues to be the standard unit value in United States.—Reuter.

SIR G. STANLEY BIDS FAREWELL

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Sir George Stanley, who is relinquishing office as Governor tomorrow, bade farewell to the Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries at the Secretariat to-day. His Excellency and Lady Beatrix Stanley also bade goodbye to members of the Government House staff and officers. The Governor attended a farewell dinner given by members of the Madras Club last night. To-morrow afternoon the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley will leave for Bombay 'en-route' to England.

Lord Erskine arrives in Madras to-morow morning and will be sworn in as Governor at 6 p.m. at the Banqueting Hall.—A. P.

ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONER

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Mr. B. Rama Rao who has been appointed Assistant High Commissioner for India left this morning for Allahabad from where he goes to Delhi before proceeding to Bombay 'en-route' to England.—A. P.

HUNT FOR TERRORISTS

General Search Ordered Of Populace By Soldiers And Police

(Special Cable.)

BUCHAREST, Nov. 14.

Traffic was stopped at noon and the soldiers and police were thrown across the main thoroughfares for a general search of the populace for the terrorists suspected to have arrived recently. Some who were unable to satisfy the authorities' enquiries have been detained.

CONTROL OF ARMS TRAFFIC

United States Seek Separate Agreement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

That the United States has abandoned the hope of any immediate general disarmament agreement was disclosed by Mr. Cordell Hull to-day when he confirmed the fact that the United States Government are seeking a separate agreement for international control of arms traffic. He hopes that it could be done without waiting to include that subject in any general disarmament agreement.

Mr. Hull said Government had ordered Mr. Hugh Wilson to sound European and Asiatic Powers whether they would be parties to drafting an arms traffic agreement.—Reuter.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC BY AIR

Sir Philip Announces New Scheme Of Legislation

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons Sir Philip Sassoon's statement regarding the development of civil aviation was listened with the closest attention. Firstly, he announced that the Government intended to introduce legislation in the next session giving effect to the recommendations of the Gorrell Committee, chief of which are proposals for decentralised control of civil aircraft, probably this Air Ministry retaining the control of the larger passenger aircraft while the new statutory body will deal with the smaller aircraft.

The proposed legislation is likely to embrace the questions of third party insurance of gliders which are at present completely uncontrolled. Sir Philip Sassoon added that the Air Ministry has been taking an active part in the development of the heavy oil engine. One type recently passed a flight test and is now available for actual use in civil aircraft. Sir Philip Sassoon deprecated the member's suggestion that the Air Ministry should encourage the best possible type of highspeed mail aeroplane by prize competition as premature pending the far-reaching scheme of Imperial air transport prepared by the Air Ministry in conjunction with the Post Office which is now being actively discussed.

He indicated that the latest official policy was to combine mail and passenger traffic in order to secure additional sources of revenue.—Reuter.

STEAMER LINE RESIGNATIONS

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

The resignations of the chairman and other Directors of the Hamburg Amerika North German Lloyd Line are officially announced. It is unofficially suggested that the resignations presage the greater participation by the Nazi Government in its future policy.

REWARD FOR BRAVERY

Sant Singh's Widow Awarded Rs. 1,000

MOGA, Nov. 13.

In recognition of the bravery displayed by Santa Singh Lambardar of Rauma village who lost his life in resisting a party of dacoits, the Government has awarded Rs. 1,000 to Santa Singh's widow. The amount will be handed to the woman by the Superintendent of Police Ferozepur.

Santa Singh on hearing that the dacoits had raided a house rushed to the spot, knocked down one of them with a stone, dispossessing him of his rifle, and attacked another with his kirpan but was shot dead by a third dacoit. The dacoits in retreating killed a woman.—A.P.

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT FOR PEACE

Mr. Macdonald Will Accept No Defeat In Arms Traffic Problem

LONDON, Nov. 13.

"The way to handle the arms traffic problem is to extend the licensing system to make it international and we are going to try and get that done in Geneva as soon as possible," declared Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the speech at Southampton where in he empasised that Government were zealously pursuing peace.

He dwelt on the difficulties in this connection, and declared that he was working day and night to diminish the armaments and would accept no defeat.

He said thousands were unemployed in Britain because Government did not allow armaments to be made for certain purposes.

Yet when he urged the embargo on arms to Japan and China during th Manchukuo troubles other countries did not agree.—Reuter.

LEAVE CONDITIONS OF COLONIAL SERVICE

Plymouth Committee's Recommendations

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The report of the committee presided over by the Earl of Plymouth, which was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in October 1932 to consider the leave and passage conditions of the Colonial Service, recommends inter alia that the length of tour and leave allowance in Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Malaya be two to three years and five days per month respectively for senior officers, and three to four years and four days per month for junior officers. All leave allowances exclude. voyages

The leave proposed is leave on full salary. If the officer travels aerially the Government should pay his full fare, also his wife's if she accompanies him, and the officer be granted an extension of leave equal to half the difference between the times taken for the journey and the standard period for the seavoyage.—Reuter.

INDIAN COFFEE FOR EUROPE

Vigorous Campaign Set Afoot

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Times" City Editor says, before the War half the coffee consumed in Britain came from India. Fall in the ratio to nine per cent attracted the attention of the Trade Commissioner, Mysore, in London who presided over the recent meeting of the growers which appointed a Sub-Committee and recommended a vigorous campaign in Europe with a view to increasing the consumption of Indian coffee and also recommended the seeking of financial accommodation in London.

The Meeting further recommended the enlargement of the Coffee Growers' Association of Southern India, to include all European and Indian growers with holdings of at least ten acres and the formation of an associate limited liability company with a London as well as an Indian Board and two Directors nominated by the Government with the object of making advances to members: dividends on a share capital of two lakhs of rupees to be limited to six per cent and surplus profits to be devoted to the furtherance of industry.—Reuters Special.

"ARYA GAZETTE" TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

LAHORE, November 14.

Notice under the Press Emergency Act has been served on the editor, printer and publisher of "Arya Gazette", an Urdu weekly organ of the Arya Samaj for depositing a security of Rs. 1,000 within 10 days.

The cause for the action arose on the publication on October 28th issue of the paper of an article under the caption "Daily Murders and the Duty of Muslims", written in reply to an article published in the "Afzal", a Muslim weekly of Qadian.

A similar notice has also been served on the keeper of the Gailani Press, where the paper was printed.—United Press.

MR. LYONS X-RAYED

SYDNEY, Nov. 14.

The specialist's X-ray examination of Mr. Lyons indicates that an operation is unnecessary. There have been no unfavourable developments and the pains are less acute.—Reuter.

Plight Of Assembly Voters

POLLING ARRANGEMENTS INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It does not reflect quite creditably on the Government who made the arrangements at the polling booths this year. The arrangement was not only far from satisfactory but something disgraceful. Four polling stations for nearly sixty thousand voters are not at all adequate. Owing to the tremendous rush, the voters who had gone there to vote early at eight in morning, could not register their votes till nine. It is better to imagine the plight of those who had gone there as late as ten o'clock. The scorching heat of the sun from above, the violent pushes of the constables from the front and the rush of voters, from behind, disgusted many voters who otherwise would have solidly voted for the Congress. One should admire the spirit of the public on the whole, who, despite all these vexations, mustered strong to give support to the Congress. Will the authorities concerned, please take lesson from this and act accordingly so that the voters should under no circumstances, be harassed like this in future?—Yours, etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

A Question For Mr. Tairsee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read in the "Chronicle" of the 7th inst. what purports to be a reply to a "Hindu-Sabhaite" from Mr. L R. Tairsee,—with admiration both for the good part he says he played in the Bombay Council on Mr. Bakhle's Depressed Classes Bill in September last, and for the attitude of injured innocence he has so ably struck in the letter. No doubt the M. L. C., Mr M. K. Dikshit, who is said to be the President of the Surat Harijan Sevak Sangh and yet to have hastily interrupted Mr Tairsee while he was speaking in support of Mr. Bakhle's Bill, is deserving of the severest censure. But what about Mr. Tairsee himself in his 1927 avatar? It is clear that the 'reformer-martyr' Mr. Tairsee in supporting Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's 'Sanatanist' candidature is in effect shouting 'Pull devil—Pull baker',—of which saying the equivalent in the 'gods tongue' is "Ramaya svasti—Ravanaya svasti"!

With the urbanity that is peculiarly his, Mr. Tairsee calls his querist "mentally short" and, rather inconsistently describes him as having "no memory at all."

Mr. Tairsee calls his own "community" or caste "orthodox" and "Sanatanist." Mr. Tairsee ought to know that even the Harijan castes are or are claimed by the high-caste Sanatanists to be Sanatanists; and rightly too; for so long as the majority of a Harijan caste acquiesce in the existing order or do not revolt against custom or the Sastras and live the life allotted to them by the custodians of these, they 'are' Sanatanists in a way or perhaps every way. 'Orthodoxy' or 'Sanatanism', in fact, is not a matter of caste but of faith and practice.

Mr Tairsee wants to know a "Hindu-Sabhaite's" identity. Well, I daresay he will soon send him his card. But why bother about one's personality when what matters is one's principles. Never mind for the present; Mr. Tairsee what and who he is, but just answer the question put to you by him,—so prays a none-too-short-memoried.

HINDU-SABHAITE.

T. L. Vaswani

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—T. L. Vaswani came here from Sind to preside at the All-India Humanitarian Conference held in Bombay on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, instants. He has been here since, and is the guest of the well-known Sindhi firm, Messrs. Pohoomal Bros. He has lectured at different places. He believes in gentle forces. He feels shy of being what he calls "Captured in the Camera." There is a natural desire in Bombay to know more of the man and his message. At a meeting held on the Diwali Day at Ville Parle, Vaswani said in answer to the warm welcome offered him that he was "not a Sadhu but a servant of the Sadhus the Rishis and Saints." He was Professor, then rose to be Principal of a First Grade College in the Punjab; that was years ago; then he left secular work to devote himself to the service of the people. He is the author of over 40 books in English and about 45 books in Sindhi (his mother-tongue). His books cover a large ground including the National Movement, literature, philosophy and religion. He is a warm advocate of the value of Indian culture and Indian ideals. Mr. Barucha speaking the other day in the Cama Institute, said that the letters which he received from the West spoke of 3 Indians as apostles of Indian Culture:—(1) Mahatma Gandhi, (2) Rabindranath Tagore, and (3) T. L. Vaswani. The monthly named the "New Dawn" interprets Vaswani's message in English and publishes among other articles, his lectures on the Gita in the light of modern thought. Dr. Cousins, the Irish poet, spoke of Vaswani as India's "practical mystic" and in a book named 'Samadarshana' that Irish thinker and poet couples his name with the names of Arobindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore as contributors to the New Indian Renaissance of our days. The eminent French savant, M. Paul Richard, wrote of him thus:—"I have been blessed: for in the midst of the Desert of Sind I have seen a saint, a seer a sage, a messenger of the New Spirit, a leader of the Future, a prophet of the New Age,—Sadhu Vaswani."

Years ago Vaswani attended as India's Representative at the World-Congress of Religions held in Berlin. His address at that great and representative gathering was on "India's Message" and aroused deep interest in Indian thought and Religion. His subsequent tour on the continent arrested attention and brought India's message to the notice of many in many parts of Europe. Last year Vaswani was invited to address the World-Fellowship of Faiths, held in Chicago. Vaswani was unable to attend that Great gathering. The next session of the World-Fellowship of Faiths, it may be noted, will be held in London in 1936.

Vaswani's contributions on the Gita in the "New Dawn" should be read by all lovers of Hindu culture. Vaswani writes on the Gita in the light of modern thought. He is writing a voluminous commentary on the Gita (in English) to be completed in 20 volumes. He is a great lover of the Gita and a believer in the value of that Great Book to the broken, bewildered world of to-day.

Vaswani has reverence for all prophets and saints. He has deep love for Sri Krishna. Let me quote the following pregnant passage from his lecture on "Krishna for Humanity": Vaswani says:—

"I look around me.

I survey the world's situation.

I see the nations of the West hating, one the other, in the name of 'patriotism.'

I see them in mad pursuit of 'power,' preparing to cut one another's throat, preparing for a new world-war.

And I ask myself—Is there not even one nation in the world willing to be servant of Sri Krishna?

Oh! will India be that nation?

Theology will not save the churches in the West. Nor will imperialism save the states. No creed of violence,—an echo of Western politics,—save India.

The nations and the churches need, alike, a message of healing. A mesage of the Spirit.

This Message gave the Lord of the Flute in the long ago.

This message may save Civilisation again.

For I hold that his life and teaching are not for India alone. They are for the world. And centuries meet at his Lotus-Feet. And humanity has not a richer revelation than this,—"Life is Love!"

Vaswani will be in Bombay for sometime and will address meetings from time to time. Some of his poems in English have been brought together in a small volume named "Quest." It is one of the "Glimpses Series" which embodies Vaswani's views on the Wisdom of the Rishis. His message to the youth is enshrined in another volume named "Youth and the Coming Renaissance." It may be hoped youths and students of Bombay will have opportunities to hear Vaswani soon after the schools and colleges re-open after the Diwali recess.—Yours, etc.

DHAN RAJ.
Editor "New Dawn."

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The B. S. N. Passengers' Complaint

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The passengers by the steamers on the Bombay-Mangalore line of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company during the Congress Session have had to put up with the following inconveniences:

(1) One of the scheduled steamers, viz. that of Friday the 2nd instant had to be cancelled owing to the stormy weather. Still the Congress concession period was not extended by one steamer interval, nor was an additional steamer started, as the Company was morally bound to do. The result was that the complement of two steamers in the way both of cargo and of passengers was huddled up in the one steamer which was started four hours late on the 6th instant.

(2) On this steamer the Honavar passengers were not allowed to return on their Congress concession return-tickets or passes, on the ground that the steamer did not touch at that port. It was not their fault if it did not or could not. They were not even allowed to land at the nearer port of Kumta. They were thus obliged either to go by the next steamer or to buy a fresh ticket.

(3) Some passengers wishing to get down at a nearer port than their booked destination were not allowed to do so, but were compelled to land at the port named in the pass. The ground alleged was that the concession tickets or passes were abused, as by transfer, and so the innocent were made to suffer for the possible guilt of some.

(4) Though the steamer concession extended to the 10th instant, it was interpreted by the Company authorities, without any previous notice or intimation to the passengers concerned through the press or otherwise, to mean that the passengers should reach their destination on or before the 10th instant, whereas their latest steamer bound for Mangalore during the season was announced to start on the 9th instant and could not reach Mangalore before the 10th.

(5) At Karwar, well-known as a very safe harbour, the steamer was anchored at a point three times the usual distance from the pier, at the cost of great discomfort to the over-crowded, hungry and tired passengers. (One may wonder how much further away the steamer was anchored at other ports reputed to be very much less safe than Karwar.) Owing to this and the delay caused by the loading and unloading of heavy cargo at Marmugao, the Karwar passengers by the steamer of the 6th instant could reach their homes only at midnight of the 7th, while they usually arrive at 4 or 5 p.m.—Yours, etc.

S. D. N.

Priests On The Bench

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The article of "A Protestant" which appeared in your issue of the 12th to my mind, is very disinterested.

As a Roman Catholic, I feel I should also enter my emphatic protest against the policy of the Government of Bombay and the Collector, Suburban District, Undoubtedly the wheels of the Government move slowly, but there is no reason why in such an important matter the Government or for that matter the Collector cannot take action independently of the Department concerned.

Surely a Priest cannot divest himself of his religious orders when sitting on the Bench, and I would further state that it is the bounded duty of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay to put a stop to this lamentable controversy, and for the good name of the Roman Catholics in particular to step in and ask the Reverend gentleman to renounce his right to sit on the Bench. This would be a mercy to the flock entrusted to his care.—Yours etc.

A. ROMAN CATHOLIC.

J. J. Hospital

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I had the misfortune to go to Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital where one of the Doctors surprised me by stating that these Hospitals were meant only for the poorer class of people and I had better go to any private practitioner. Will, therefore, the Hospital authorities or the Director of Public Information enlighten the public whether these institutions are only meant for the poorer class of people and not for anybody else, and whether any definition is put on the word 'poorer' and if so what?

I fail to understand the mind of the Doctor because after a while he told me to put some thing in charity box when my work was finished.—Yours etc.

M. N. D.

The Spitting Nuisance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would ask for a little space to be able to point out some public nuisance at the Indian Talkie Houses. And I hope through your medium I can impress on the proprietors of the Indian Talkies to eradicate one or other of the public discomforts The usual rowdyism and 'loud argumentation' in an atmosphere of Talkies is already deplored of in the best English Talkies here; and very little can be gained in this direction so far as the Indian Talkies are concerned. But for one thing I for one will never let go. It is the filthy habit of spitting anywhere and everywhere and thus painting the floor and the common passage by a highly infectious material. I hope putting of letter-boards bearing 'spitting is strictly forbidden' would be worthwhile. Provision of a few specified spitoons in the premises will save the buildings from ugly 'paintings and maps.' It is hoped a step in this direction will not only improve the hygiene of public houses but minimise altercations arising from somebody having coughed out and soiled another's clothing.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. USMANI.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

'Asthma Cure Of Chitrakut'

To The Editor, Of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to apologise to the public for my inability to supply the specifice to many patients before the last 'Kojageri Purnima' as I had promised. The medicine could not be prepared on a large scale partly because it was not meant for business but mainly for the fact that some of the ingredients are very rare. I regret very much that a large number of sufferers was disappointed as the small stock of the medicines was exhausted much earlier than anticipated. Now I hope to satisfy my disappointed brethren as a considerable quantity of the drug is being prepared which they can use on the coming "Rash-Purnima" (20th November 1934) the only other day fixed for taking the medicine.—Yours, etc.

NALINI DEBI.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

The Greatest Curse Of The Peasant

(By G. G. GOKHALE.)

Chained to the soil, with a huge burden on his back, digging hard into it with all his might every day throughout the year, the poor peasant produces gold from his toil. But his exploiter takes the gold, pockets most of it, gives only a tiny bit to the toiler, and adds the remainder to the burden on his back. That is the picture of the Indian peasant. He is being crushed under that huge burden, bled white for the whole year and is given at the end of his toil only sufficient to keep his body and soul together, so that he should still be going on toiling. The distressed condition of our peasant is perhaps, the cruellest that the people of any nation have had to undergo in its history. And it certainly portends a terrible evil.

Incidence of Debt.

The Central Banking Inquiry Committee of India calculated rural indebtedness at 900 crores of rupees. Since then, we have every reason to suppose, the debt has still more increased. But even taking that as the present figure and assuming a really moderate rate of interest at 10 per cent, the total interest charges per year of the rural population amount to Rs. 90 crores. The actual cultivators, i.e., cultivating owners and tenants, as given in the Census of 1931, are 5 crores. The interest charges per cultivator thus amount to Rs. 18 per year.

How It Grows

Consider the earnings of the cultivator, the payments to be made for the various expenses incurred for production, with a family of five to support. Is it any wonder that immediately the crop is produced, the heavy hand of the money-lender descends on it and takes it away to his own home? The peasant mournfully traces his steps to the Sowkar's house and there pleads with him to leave for himself a sufficient quantity. The Sowkar wrings out of him as much as he can and returns the remainder to the peasant—as a fresh loan.

Slavery!

Is it not slavery? Subtle, indeed, yet how real! What avails the legal freedom of the peasant when he cannot enjoy what he produces with heavy and strenuous toil? He does not till and work the soil for himself and his family, but for the Sowkar.

Besides this invisible, intangible slavery there exists also a tangible form of it. There are many instances where in lieu of the debt, the cultivator has to send his children to work for the money-lender or the landlord. They are held in hostage for the debt. And there are instances where in failure of the debts being redeemed, this slavery of personal service becomes hereditary and descends from father to son.

Recent Development.

Rural indebtedness in its present oppressive and irredeemable form is a product only of the last few years,—say, a century or so. Though there was the money-lender in old times also, there is absolutely no evidence that he was occupying the same indispensable and predominant position in rural economy that he has now come to occupy. He certainly owes his present position to some new and fresh developments that took place in our society. I have attempted to show further what these developments were. Here let us concern ourselves with the real cause of the peasant's indebtedness. After we have found out the real cause, we shall inquire if that cause was present in the olden times or not. If not, then we shall see what those new developments were that ushered in this cause.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

WOMAN AUCTIONED FOR Rs. 110

Seven Men Charged With Abduction

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 14.

The trial of Ragho Janu and six other accused on a charge of having enticed away Raghi, a Sone-Koli women, with the intention of compelling her to marry the first accused against her will, began yesterday before Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury.

The prosecution story is that on May 30, 1933 Raghi was called upon by the caste-panchas to show cause why she should not be punished for her alleged misconduct. As a result of the inquiries made by the panchas, it was decided to give her away to the highest bidder at a public auction. She was, accordingly, auctioned to Ragho Janu for Rs. 110. Raghi was taken away by the highest bidder, who paid the money immediately, to Shahad and the next day she was forcibly married to Ragho and was wrongfully confined in his house. Pandu Ambo, the brother of Raghi, having learnt that her sister Raghi was publicly auctioned and forced into marriage, obtained a search warrant from the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan against Ragho Janu. When the police produced her in Court, the Magistrate ordered that Raghi be kept in her brother's custody, pending the decision of the court.

After recording evidence, Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Kalyan Resident, Magistrate, committed Ragho Janu and six others to the Sessions Court at Thana, while two of the nine accused were discharged.

Two witnesses were examined by Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, before the Sessions Court rose for the day. Mr. B. T. Sule is defending the accused.

OFFENCE UNDER SARDA ACT

Appeal Against Acquittal

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Before Messrs. Justices Henderson and Ghosh to-day, an interesting application was moved on behalf of the Crown for admission of an appeal in a case wherein two Marwaris charged with the infringement of the Sarda Act were acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

It transpired that in the trial court, the accused admitted the facts and threw themselves on court's mercy stating that being subjects of an Indian State, they were ignorant of the provisions of the Sarda Act, and accordingly were not bound by it. The trial court accepted the contention and acquitted the accused.

Supporting the Crown petition, the Deputy Legal Remembrancer argued that penal statutes were not personal but local and applicable to all persons residing in the limits of British India.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.—United Press.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

(From A. Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

The Archaeological Survey of India have accorded sanction to the trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona for drawing the design of the certificate to be awarded to the exhibitors of the forthcoming Poona Industrial Exhibition from the famous Delhi Darawaja of the Shaniwar Wada, the wellknown Peshawa palace in Poona.

The exhibition commences on February 3 next.

More Retrograde Than W. P. Proposals

SETALVAD'S ATTACK ON J. P. C. REPORT

Further Safeguards And Outside Control Over Services. Worst Features

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

That he had reasons to believe that the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee will be, in certain important respects more retrograde than the White Paper proposals and therefore it is imperative that all political parties in India should combine to make it clear to the British public that the proposed constitution is not acceptable to India is the view expressed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of an interview to the Associated Press on his return to India after four months of stay in England and Continent.

"FAIRLY RELIABLE."

Sir Chimanlal said:

"You know I cannot have first-hand information regarding the report of the J.P.C. All that I can tell you is derived from sources which are believed to be fairly reliable. I have reasons to believe that the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee will in certain important respects be more retrograde than the White Paper proposals."

In what respects do you think the J.P.C. report be more retrograde than the White Paper asked the interviewer.

FRANCHISE CURTAILED.

"In the first place," said Sir C. Setalvad, "it is said, they have recommended considerable curtailment in the franchise that was suggested by the Lothian Committee in the direction of giving more prominence to property qualification over educational and other qualifications. Secondly, direct election to the Legislative Assembly which now obtain are to be abandoned and indirect elections through the Provincial Legislative Councils are to be established. More than those, it is understood, Second Chambers for all provinces except the Punjab are recommended. Further safeguards regarding Law and Order and commercial discriminations are made more stringent. Above all, control over Services is to remain with the Secretary of State for a certain period, at the end of which the matter will be again investigated. Thus, recruiting and control of Services will not be vested in the Government of India under the new constitution. It goes without saying that none of the recommendations put forward in the Joint Memorandum from British Indian delegation have found favour with the Committee. The net result, it is feared is that the bill will be more unsatisfactory than the White Paper proposals.

FRICTION BETWEEN CHAMBERS.

Sir Samuel Hoare is reported to have said, his whole effort is to make India a contented member of the British Commonwealth of nations. Whatever desire Sir S. Hoare may have, it is certain the new constitution on the lines apprehended as above, will far from making India contented, make her very discontented. What was wanted on an occasion like this, was a very liberal measure which would have made the Indian people work the new constitution contentedly. Unfortunately, however, added to the various shortcomings of the White Paper proposals the additional undesirable features pointed out will make the working of the new constitution very difficult. The inauguration of the second chambers will inevitably create friction between the upper and popular chambers and the continued vesting of control over Services in an outside authority will create a sort of antagonism between the legislature and Services which is not good for any administration". The new constitution, Sir C. Setalvad thought, falling far short of the national aspirations with such glaring defects, would surely jar and creek.

Contining Sir C. Setalvad said.

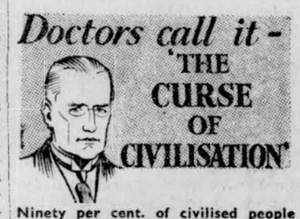
THAT LIBERAL TRADITION.

"The question is naturally asked what should India do under the circumstances. It is quite unpractical to suggest that the country should reject the new constitution if by rejection is meant that nobody should touch or work the new constitution. There is no question that it would be and must be worked, however unacceptable it may be, but there are always two methods of working the constitution. One is to work it with goodwill and contentment so as to extract the best results out of it and the other method is to work it because it is imposed on you, and to work it in such a manner as to show up its defects and shortcomings and create situations by which the pace of progress may be forced. It is most undesirable in the interests of both India and England that India should be led by force of circumstances to adopt the second method. It behoves all to see if even now, sufficiently strong efforts could not be made to make British Parliament realise that in the real interests of England herself, she should enact a constitution that will secure goodwill in India instead of looking to narrow party considerations and interests."

FOOL-PROOF CONSTITUTION.

Proceeding Sir C. Setalvad said: "It should be brought home to British statesmen who are insisting upon stringent safeguards and restrictions in order to make the constitution fool-proof from their point of view, primarily to secure British trade in India that British trade in India can be preserved only by the goodwill of Indians and not by any statutory provisions and restrictions. The weapon that a discontented India will be driven to use, will be to adopt strict 'swadeshi' and cease buying all foreign goods and as Mr. Baldwin rightly said "you cannot compel the people of India to Buy British goods at the point of the bayonet."

Concluding Sir Chimanlal said: "It is urgently necessary that all political parties in India should for the moment combine to make clear to the British public of the fact that the proposed constitution is not acceptable to all shades of political opinion in the country and to urge the adoption of such changes and amendments as would make India satisfied at least for some reasonable time with the transfer of power under the new constitution."—A. P.



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Sports Jottings From Here And There

An International Tournament For Cricket

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

The first anniversary dinner of the Cricket Club of India was held last week at the Willingdon Pavilion at New Delhi at which there was an overflow of mutual admiration between Lord Willingdon, the Patron-in-Chief, and the Maharaja of Patiala, the President of the Club. I do not grudge it to either of them. I am always willing to give the devil his due. But what I sadly missed in this exuberance of feelings is any reference to the cause or causes which led them to abandon Bombay as the headquarters of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd.

BOMBAY'S SLIGHT KEENLY FELT.

When cricketers in Bombay were approached to become Life Member of the C.C.I. they were assured that its headquarters would be at Bombay and a most attractive plan for it was dangled before their eyes. Many of them caught the bait. And after the list is closed, they are told that the headquarters will permanently remain at Delhi. It may also be taken as certain that the Board of Control for Cricket in India will stick to the Imperial Capital as well. This deliberate slight to Bombay which is always called the home of Indian cricket has been keenly felt by all cricket-lovers in this city.

NO NEED FOR AN EXCLUSIVE CLUB.

I do not feel at all disappointed at the failure of the ambitious project of the promoters of the Clubs in Bombay. It would have most likely become a sort of white elephant to the city like the Willingdon Sports Club where masses of sportsmen cannot get even a look in, although the ground on which it stands belongs to them. There is no need for an exclusive club like that. What we really want is a sporting club which makes no distinction between classes, creeds or colour—a club which caters purely for sports.

STOP THIS DRAG TOWARDS POLITICAL CAPITAL.

What I am sorry for is, however, that the controlling body with its headquarters should be stationed at the official Capital of India, instead of at the Cricket Capital. Looking at the wind that is now blowing I should not be at all surprised if the controlling bodies for all games are drawn to New Delhi one by one and they are exploited for Imperial purposes. Let not my readers imagine that I am frightening them with Nightmares. From all portends it appears crystal clear that the Official hold on them tends to grow stronger than ever.

DEMAND BOMBAY'S PROPER POSITION

I have had talks with several prominent sportsmen in the city on the subject and they all agree with my views. Unfortunately, they do not want to come out in the open and join in the agitation for the location of the Cricket Capital in Bombay. Because of our inanition and lethargy, Bombay has lost her premier position. If we do not fight for her right and privilege even now, we are sure to lose it for ever. Will not the sportsmen of Bombay stand up as one man and demand from the powers-that be her just place in the realm of cricket in India, before it is too late?

BOMBAY'S OPPOSITION CRUSHED ASIDE.

In the teeth of the opposition from the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, the Board of Control for Cricket in India have affiliated one of the two Maharashtra Cricket Associations formed at Poona. While Bombay which is supposed to know the state of affairs at Poona better, felt unconvinced with the claims of the rival parties, the Board of Control felt justified in favouring one of them. That shows in what estimation Bombay's opinion is held at the headquarters. How long will Bombay brook this kind of insult?

AN AUSTRALIAN VISIT IN 1935-36.

Now that the Board of Control has decded to invite an Australian team to tour India in the winter of 1935-36, it may be confidently hoped that the Australian Board of Control will see their way to accord their formal sanction to it and India will have an opportunity of witnessing some of the giants of Australian Cricket in action on her own soil. The tour will not only give a great fillip to cricket in India but will also help in the selection of the side which is to tour England in 1936.

AN INVITATION FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Control also considered an invitation from the Chairman of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Union of South Africa for an Indian team to tour South Africa in the winter of 1936-37 or 1937-38. It may be remembered that this Association was desirous of sending a team to this country this winter. But it was not acceded to for some reasons best known to the authorities. It is surmised that the chief point which agitated their mind was the colour of the team. However, they have now asked for the opinion of the White Association of South Africa. If the latter offers its blessing, the tour may be undertaken by the B.C.C.I.

AN INTER-NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

While discussing these tours and visits, it is worthwhile considering the feasibility of inaugurating an International tournament in cricket on the lines of the Davis Cup in Lawn Tennis. I do not see any serious objection against this proposal. On the other hand, it is sure to bring about greater fellow feeling and harmony between contending nations. Constant fictions between two nations as between Australia and England create bad blood and disharmony, and it is very difficult to entertain good relations. But when the fight is between several nations, matters are smoothed down sooner and sporting spirit prevail. It is time that all nations interested in cricket put their heads together and decided on a tournament of this kind.

GOVT. DENIES VICTIMISATION

Lucknow Railway Employees' Discharge Question In Commons

LONDON, November 14.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Dobbie who urged inquiries into the discharge on April 30th last of Mr. B. K. Mukerjee, an employee of the State Railway locomotive workshop at Lucknow, within a fortnight of his organising a conference of the East Indian Railway Workers' Union, Sir Samuel Hoare says that he has received a report from the Government of India that Mr. Mukerjee's discharge is not due to the connection with the conference of railway workers at Lucknow on the 15th and 16th April last, but because his previous activities were considered to infringe the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

Colonel Burton inquired of the nature of British manufactures boycotted by the Bombay Corporation. Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he understood that considerations of price and quality have been and still are the decisive factors with the Bombay Municipality in placing contracts.

Sir Samuel Hoare informed Col. Burton, that he had no information of the existence of the boycott of British goods by the Municipality of Ahmedabad.—Reuter's Special.

POST BY AIR MAIL

Reduced Charges For Empire Correspondence

LONDON, November 14.

The reduced postage for Empire air mail correspondence will come into operation on November 17, Post Master-General announced, and the charge will be six pence per half ounce for letters to East Africa, South Africa, India, Singapur and three pence per half ounce to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Persia, Sudan. The Post Master-General said that this was only the first instalment of certain plans for further developments in Imperial Airways Air Mail traffic. He also announced the adoption of a broad policy of sending internal first-class mail by air.—Reuter.

Governor Opens Hospital

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

His Excellency the Governor Sir Hyde Gowan performed the opening ceremony of the new Cantonment hospital at Jubbalpore on Friday last in the presence of a large gathering which included high Government and military officers. This is the first function at Jubbalpore at which the Governor graced the occasion by his presence.

The hospital has been built at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

Fraught With Grave Consequences To Country

Attempts To Force Trade Agreements With United Kingdom

AHMEDABAD, November 14.

The Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the course of a letter to the Commerce Department, Government of India on the adverse effects of the Ottawa Trade Agreement on India's trade, states:—

"One of the main arguments urged in the favour of the Agreement was that it would lead to a total increase in India's trade and that therefore the possible increase in the share of the United Kingdom need not be at the expense of that of other countries, outside the Empire. The working of the Agreement for nearly two years has shown that this expectation cannot be realised and that there is no doubt that the improvement in or the maintenance of the trade between the United Kingdom and India has been at the expense of trade with other countries.

"This diversion of India's trade is looked upon with grave apprehensions in certain countries, which are naturally contemplating measures to safeguard their interests. In one such case, namely, that of Japan, India has been forced to enter into an agreement mainly in the interests of her export trade in raw cotton.

"The Italian Government are sending out a Trade Delegation to explore the ways and means for an agreement with India to overcome the difficulties which Italy is faced with out of the circumstances mentioned above. It is not unlikely that other Governments will follow suit.

GATHERING FORCE.

"While these developments are gathering force, the Committee of the Federation have learnt that arrangements for a trade treaty between India and the United Kingdom are almost complete but the Committee are completely in the dark about the purpose or nature of such a new treaty, while the Ottawa Pact is still in operation."

The letter adds:—

"Without entering into the merits of any individual case, the Committee are strongly of the opinion that such agreements should be based on a well-defined policy calculated to advance India's interests and acceptable to Indian commercial opinion. Any departure from this, or any attempt to force trade agreements with the United Kingdom or with other countries without taking into complete confidence Indian commercial opinion will be fraught with the gravest consequences to the country.

NO POLICY.

"The Committee of the Federation have searched in vain for a policy on behalf of the Indian authorities in the matter of these treaties, and are anxious to have a clear public declaration of such a policy at the earliest possible moment. The Committee need not point out how vitally these treaties are likely to affect the economic pursuits and well-being of the people of this country and are naturally apprehensive of any negotiations or actions, without taking the Indian Commercial community in confidence, and without definite policy which the people of this country can appreciate.

"Besides this general reason, the Committee would also like to point out that the industrial policy and development of this country is bound to be affected directly or indirectly by these trade agreements, and adequate attention has not been hitherto paid to this important aspect."

The letter concludes that at the same time, the Committee feel it to be their duty to point out the unwisdom of committing this country to treaties of this nature without a well-defined policy, at a time when important constitutional changes are pending. It is all the more necessary therefore to take the public in general and the commercial community in particular into confidence by defining the policy, if it is thought desirable to enter into treaties of this nature at the present juncture. It is in the hope of getting at an early date a clear definition of Governments' policy in this behalf, about which the Committee are completely in the dark, that they have thought it their duty to address this letter.—United Press.

LEADER OF NEW ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

The "United Press" understands that Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, the Law Member, will be leader of the House of the new Assembly.—United Press.

Cochin Harbour Conference

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 14.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Dewan of Travancore, leaves on 19th November, for Delhi to attend the Cochin Harbour Conference. The Legislative Assembly Session which was due to begin on 3rd December has, therefore, been postponed to 21st January.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

England Beats Italy

LONDON, Nov. 14.

At Highbury in the International football match England beat Italy by 3 goals to 2.—Reuter's Special.

A crowd of 65,000 watched the game including a large contingent of Italians waving their national flags and shouting war cries. The English supporters retaliated by singing old music hall songs. The weather was dull and the turf heavy. The teams were introduced to Prince Arthur of Connaught.

There was a dramatic start when Ceresoli magnificently saved Brook's penalty shot in the first minute. Brook atoned by scoring two goals in ten minutes from free kicks as the result of the Italians' questionable tactics. Then after clever work by Bowden and Matthems, Drake scored the third.

Three goals in fifteen minutes completely burst the Italian bubble. They were outclassed in every department. England's intricate passing bewildered the Italian defence, while fierce tackling of England's half backs held the attack in a vicelike grip. At half time England led by three goals to nil.

Resumption was almost the repetition of the opening. Italy this time supplying thrills. Playing pluckily with ten men, Monti having been injured and unable to resume, the Italians developed a series of attacks and Meazza scored from a perfect right-wing movement. Few minutes later Meazza scored the second goal from a free kick against Barker.

After a fierce series of England attacks, Italy began playing sparkling football. The defenders were quicker in tackling and subdued the English forwards who, when within scoring range, were unable to beat the agile goalkeeper. Italy forced pace at the and threatened to force a honourable draw.

BENARES VAIDYA'S CAR CATCHES FIRE

Accident Deters Visit To Mrs. Malaviya

BENARES, Nov. 14.

While Pandit Srinivas Shastri, a renowned Vaidya of Benares, was going to see Mrs. Madan Mohan Malaviya on invitation from Allahabad, his car caught fire near Rajatalab 20 miles of Benares. The party returned to Cantonment Station and Pandit Shastri intends to proceed by train this afternoon.

It is understood, no one has received any injury.—United Press.

FINANCIAL AID TO INDUSTRIES

Pochkhanawla To Preside Over Committee In U. P.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14.

The U. P. Government has appointed a committee consisting of banking and commercial experts with Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Managing Director, Central Bank as President to examine the question of financial aid to industries and to consider "inter alia" the recommendations of the Industries Reorganisation Committee on the subject.

It will be recalled that the Industries Reorganisation Committee which was presided over by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Minister of Education, U. P. Government, made tentative suggestions in its report as to the manner of providing financial aid in the form of loans or advances to industries and recommended that its provisional views be referred to a committee of banking and commercial experts.

The Pochkhanawala Committee is likely to meet either towards the end of this month or the beginning of December.

Other members of the committee are:—Mr. A. L. Carnegie, Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandas, Mr. Teyen, ex-Finance Secretary U. P. Government, Rai Bahadur Vikramajitsingh, Mr. Mohanlalsah, Pandit Radheylal Chaturvedi, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and the Director of Industries U. P. Mr. H. R. Shivdasani I.C.S. will act as secretary to the Committee.—A. P.

BARRISTER GETS THREE YEARS

Undischarged Bankrupt He Resorts To Employment Fraud

A barrister, Albert Charles Hagon (46), was sentenced to three years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey, London, in mail week for an employment fraud in connection with the Smokeless Coal Association.

William Richard Jones (44) a colliery agent, charged with Hagon, received a similar sentence.

Jones, in evidence, said that branch managers were asked to take up 20 certificates in the Association so that they should have an interest in the company.

Hagon, giving evidence, said he had a substantial practice at the Admiralty Bar but it died down with the slump in shipping. He told the branch managers that the Association was not an established concern it depended on their work.

The Common Serjeant, And on getting coal? Hagon: I took it for granted we would get the coal.

Police stated that Hagon was an undischarged bankrupt.

ENGLISH CUP DRAW

First Round Will Be Played On November 24

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The following is the English Cup draw First Round to be played on Nov. 24.—

Carlisle vs. Wigan Athletic.
Mansfield vs. Accrington.
Workington vs. Birmingham Corporation Tramways.
Southport vs. New Brighton.
Wrexham vs. Rochdale.
Doncaster vs. Barrow.
Burton Town vs. York.
Tranmere vs. Stely Bridge Celtic.
Gateshead vs. Darlington.
Shildon Colliery vs. Lincoln.
North Shields or Blyth Spartans vs. Stockport.
Crewe vs. Walsall.
Conventry vs. Scunthorpe United or Kettering Town.
Darwen vs. Boston United.
Rotherham vs. Spenny Moor United.
Halifax vs. Hartlepools.
Chester vs. Southbank or Dinnington Athletic.
Ashford vs. Orient.
Bristol Rovers vs. Harwich and Parkeston.
Southend vs. Ilford or Golders Green.
Dulwich vs. Torquay.
Bedford Town vs. Dartford.
Charlton vs. Exeter.
Watford vs. Corinthians.
Guilford City vs. Bath City.
Yeoviliand Petters vs. Crystal Palace.
Brighton and Hove vs. Folkestone or Margate.
Swindon vs. Newport.
Aldershot vs. Bournemouth.
Uxbridge or Wimbledon vs. Leyton or Kingstonians.
Bristol City vs. Gillingham.
Queens Park Rangers vs. Walthamstow Avenue.
Barry vs. Northampton.
Cardiff vs. Reading.—Reuter Special.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE FAILS

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14.

Concurring with the Jury's unanimous verdict of "not guilty" under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code of embezzlement in the Lucknow improvement Case, Mr. W. Y. Medley, Sessions Judge, informally declared Mr. Botting, Executive Officer, now under suspension, as acquitted.

The judgment has been reserved till to-morrow.—United Press.

Kamptee Club Beats "Nagpur Muslims"

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

Large crowds witnessed at the Morris College grounds the delightful play of Major C. K. Naidu and his brother C. S. Naidu on behalf of the Kamptee Modi club in one day fixture against the Nagpur Muslims to-day.

Major C. K. Naidu appeared on the crease after the fall of the second wicket at 54. He opened cautiously but soon lost his partner C. R. Rao at 76. Major Naidu was now joined by his brother C. S. Naidu and this partnership provided an exciting game to the delight of the spectators who so long looked anxious in view of the fact that Major C. K. and C. S. Naidu were playing here after a pretty long time. High expectations aroused among the audience from this combination proved to be short lived as both paid penalty for taking unnecessary risks. Major Naidu however delighted the crowd with lightning fours and one sixer, and was caught off the wicket when his score reached the small figure of 31. The interest thereafter waned, wickets fell quickly and the innings was declared closed at 132 for nine wickets.

Latif and Khan opened for the Moslems to the bowling of the Naidu brothers who proved effective at the ball that the first 4 wickets fell for a paltry total of 25. The partnership between Hiralal and Quadir produced 57 runs and then followed a complete rout, the Moslem side scoring only 89 for the loss of all wickets. Major Naidu and C. S. Naidu captured 5 wickets each for 37 and 34 runs respectively.

Major C. K. Naidu and his brother leave for Secunderabad tomorrow where they stay still November 22 and then leave for Bombay.—A. P.

BROADCASTING IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Experts Discuss With Govt. Officials

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

It is understood that definite proposals have been drawn up for the establishment of a broadcasting service in the presidency.

Col. H. R. Hardinge of the Indian Village Welfare Association, London, with Mr. Bulow, a Broadcasting expert, met Sir Hopetoun Stokes, Finance Member, and the Secretary, Public Works Department, to-day when there was a general discussion with regard among others to what the Colonel had gathered, were the intntions of the Government of India in promoting the Broadcasting service in the country.—A.P.

ANOTHER RAID AT THE THEATRE

YESTERDAY'S MATINEE WAS PACKED TO CAPACITY

LAST MATINEE—AT 6 P.M. TO-DAY—LAST CHANCE

WADIA THEATRICALS

SINCERELY THANK THE BOMBAY PUBLIC FOR APPRECIATING THEIR EFFORTS AND INVITE THE ATTENTION OF ONE AND ALL TO SEE

SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL TRAGEDY

HAMLET

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
PERFECT ACTING
GRAND COSTUMES

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Directed by:
JAL J. KHAMBATA, B.A.,
Who has successfully played the title Role and has won Public Applause.

Supported by:
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AN OPPORTUNITY YOU SHOULD NOT MISS

TO AVOID RUSH
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

EMPIRE THEATRE | PLAN AT THE THEATRE | TICKETS:— Rs. 4/8; 3/6; 2/4; 1/2 and As. 9.

Save Harijans From Clutches Of Money-Lenders

RATHOD PLEADS FOR LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION

BOMBAY, November 13.

Mr. K. M. Rathod, Secretary, Meghwal Navjuwan Bharat Sangh and editor of the "Harijan Samachar" in the course of a letter to the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council on the Money Lenders Bill states:—

Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., deserves thanks for having taken great pains in introducing the above Bill, No. VII of 1934 in the Bombay Council. The Bill aims at regulating the money lendig business which has been developing everywhere in this Presidency day by day. The flourishing conditions of this business go to indicate that the masses have been thrown economically out of their gear. The present Bill attempts to give a protection to the indebted masses against the devilish tyranny of the creditors. It specifically provides that only those debtors whose aggregate income in one year does not exceed Rs. 2,000 and who have borrowed a loan not exceeding Rs. 1,000 can claim protection under this Act against the oppression of their creditors. Secondly, it provides that the Court has power to decide whether any transaction is in substance a loan.

The Bill will protect the labouring classes whose sources of income are so meagre that they are forced to borrow money from the Marwaris and the Pathans, not for running any kind of business, but for keeping their body and soul together. Who have not heard of the blood-sucking methods of the Marwari and the Pathan while doing their money lending business among the labouring and farming classes?

EXCEEDING NUMBER.

It is quite clear that the number of debtors from the labouring and farming classes far exceeds that of petty businessmen. Moreover the petty businessmen have other hources of income and the farming classes have but few and the labouring classes have none. As the needs of the toiling masses are but hcanty the extent of their borrowing capacity is also but scanty.

It will be found that the number of such cases is alarmngly large and such casess urgently require the helping hands of the legislature.

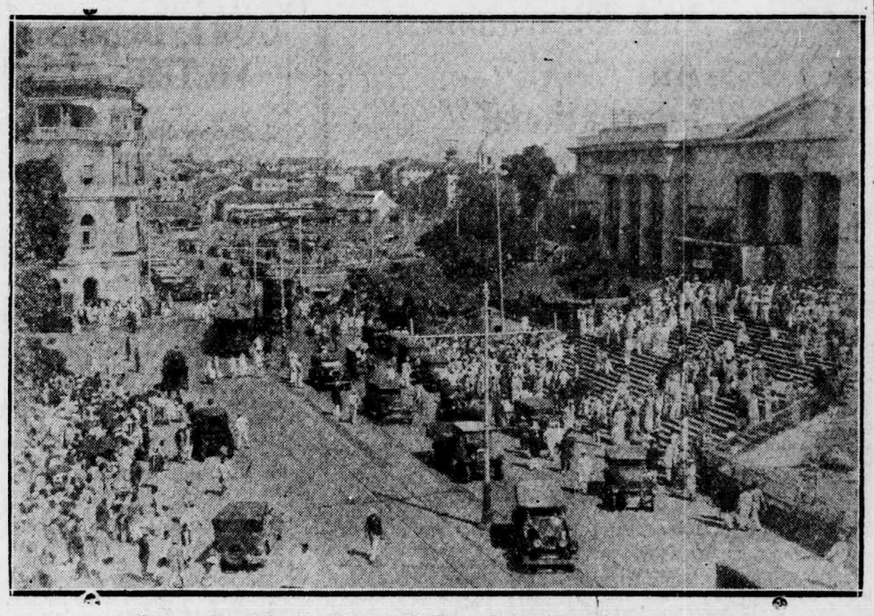
As their sources of income are very scanty and the items of expenses are numerous, they cannot afford to pay the instalments of interests on their petty loans. Many cases have occurred among the Harijan Labourers when the Pathans have rushed into the have kicked their hearths, beaten hovels of the Harijan debtors and the males and dragged the females to their own tenements. Some casses have occurred when Harijan debtors have succumbed to death due to the thrashing by the Pathans. Now, who can deny the protection of the law to such cases?

GROUNDLESS APPREHENSION.

The labourers and the Harijans are afraid to complain against the Pathans, as they are illiterate and ignorant they entertain a groundless apprehension that they will themselves be convicted for not paying the instalments due to the Pathans, if their cases are referred to the courts.

That is probably why they prefer facing the unscrupulous methods adopted by the Pathan creditors to complaining against them to the courts or the police.

In the interests of the great body of the poor, helpless and ignorant debtors, the Bill must be supported by all the Councillors and the Government and immediately passed into law."—United Press.



Scene Outside the Town Hall at the voting Time.

THE HARIJAN CAUSE

Harijan Sevak Sangh Needs To Be Re-organised

(By P. R. LELE.)

Two years after the foundation of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, the All-India Village Industries Association has come into being. The former was founded at a public meeting held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and the latter in the open session of the Indian National Congress. The real sponsor of both is Mahatma Gandhi, who had hitherto one pan in the fire but will hereafter have two. During the two years of its existence the All-India Anti-Untouchability League went through two christenings. It became the "Servants of Untouchables Society" and then the "Harijan Sevak Sangh" by which name it is now known. During these two years the most demonstrative activity centred round the great effort for securing to the so-called untouchable Hindus the right of entry into public Hindu temples. The effort began with the satyagraha started at Guruvayur by Sjt. Kelappan and has for the time being ended or suspended with the withdrawal by Mr. Ranga Iyer of the Temple Entry Bill, which he introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly at the instance of the leaders of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Mahatma Gandhi wished that the Bill should be passed only with the votes of the Hindu members of the Assembly and Mr. Ranga Iyer withdrew the Bill in a huff. It did not even get a decent burial, as Mahatmaji put it.

Fasts And Tour.

During these two years the Mahatma, whether inside or outside jail, aroused and organised Hindu public opinion not only in cities but also in villages so that an atmosphere should be created in favour of conceding to the hitherto despised and downtrodden untouchables all the rights to which they are entitled including the right to enter public Hindu temples. His fasts have been mainly for the Harijan cause. His threat to fast if the Temple Entry Bill was not allowed to be introduced had a wonderful effect. His fast in the jail after his conviction in August 1933 was caused by the refusal of the Government to give him all the facilities he wanted to guide and conduct the activities of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. He was released and used his freedom as a trust for those activities. He undertook a countrywide tour which he completed at the end of July 1934. The tour was as much devoted to the Temple Entry Bill as to the more mundane matters, among which may be mentioned Mr. Bakhle's Bill based on a Resolution of the Backward Classes Board of Bombay. During his country-wide tour extending over eleven months Mahatma Gandhi preached his message to his countrymen in every nook and corner.

Funds

The funds he collected came up to eight lakhs of rupees and the important feature of this collection is that it was not made up of only big amounts but also contained coppers. Mahatma Gandhi made pointed reference to this feature in his speech at Benares. He said: "To me he who pays a pie is as much a donor as, say Seth Ghanashyamdas Birla who pays ten to fifty thousand. It may be that the value of that pie is greater than the ten thousand rupees that Ghanshyamdas may give. I have seen in Orissa poor people untying their knots and parting with their coppers. That has given me more hope and greater pleasure than thousands, however willingly given. The thousands without the coppers would be of little use in this cause of self-purification."

Changed Mentality.

During these two years Mahatma has wrought a wonderful transformation in the mentality of the masses 'visavis' the so-called untouchables. when a claim was recently made that the Congress Parliamentary Board should put up at least four or five Harijan candidates, it went only to show what a change had been wrought in the mentality of the Harijans themselves who were hitherto steeped in "inferiority complex". Recently a proposal came up for altering the Poona Pact but Mahatma Gandhi has assured the Harijans that it would not be altered in the most minor details unless all the different parties agreed to the alterations.

Work Achieved.

Education has received as much attention from tht Board as funds permitted. The questions of drinking water, admission to common schools, employment of qualified Harijans as teachers, etc., are next in the attention they have received. The use of public roads and the admission of Harijans to Hindu restaurants were matters tackled in some places. The question of sanitary dwellings for Harijans is a very big and complex question but even that has not been altogether lost sight of. So much for the past two years.

The Future.

What of the future? That is the most important question and Mahatmaji addressed himself thereto when he made the speech above referred to. There are the funds amounting to eight lakhs and there is the extensive Sabarmati Ashram put at the Sangh's disposal. But is proper or full use made of them? Of the Harijan Ashram at Sabarmati Mahatmaji said: "It is not being made full use of.... To turn this institution to the fullest use would be an immense task for anybody. The burden of conducting and maintaining it will be on the trustees specially appointed. Many baffling problems arise there from day to day. You can now understand why we want men before we can make the fullest use of the big Ashram at Sabarmati."

Trained Workers.

How to get these men? What type of men must they be? How to make them most efficient? Mahatmaji wants to establish a Training Institution for turning out the required type of workers. Mahatmaji said: "If we can get even five persons who are prepared to forget their father, mother and children and devote themselves to Harijan service, I would have them. They would form the nucleus". If a training institution for workers can be established you can have a large number of workers. Mahatmaji believes in the ideal of life service and wants servants whose sole ambition is to devote themselves body, mind and soul to the Harijan cause. If there were a thousand workers of this quality Mahatmaji said, "we should have startling results". You can't have a thousand without an institution which will train them. The question of the future therefore resolves itself into this, viz., "how to get the necessary number of workers of the right type"?

Right Training.

The right type of worker is a necessity even in the preparation of a journal like: "Harijan" which is the weekly gazette of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Gandhiji complains that sufficient help is not coming forth even in this connection. As many of the present workers are not of the proper type, they do not send information and facts. They do not go in for a discussion of problems as they occur from day to day. Problems occur to workers and not to mere thinkers. If there be the proper type of workers, they would make the journal a powerful force in holding the movement together and to make it dynamic. When problems are discussed by workers, the discussions are replete with reality and are capable of suggesting practical solutions. Even for this purpose, therefore, the requisite number and type of workers is necessary.

Sangh's Duty.

It cannot hereafter be expected that Mahatmaji would give anything like the time he gave during the two years that have ended. The Harijan Sevak Sangh ought, therefore, to become more and more self-conscious and ought to take some initiative. The different Boards of the Sangh must take the initiative and must also begin to practise a bit of introspection. Mahatmaji does not want the Boards to be elected: and though one may not agree with his reasoning, his wishes in this matter may be followed. That does not, however, mean that the members of the different boards should become irresponsible to anybody. Indeed the constitution prevailing at present and proposed to be continued makes it all the more incumbent on the members to search themselves. "Once a member always a member" should not be the guiding precept. If members cannot give sufficient time and attention to the duties appertaining to their seats on the boards, they must forthwith resign and make room for honester and readier ones. They ought to bear in mind what Mahatmaji said in justification of the present constitution of the Sangh. Said he, "we are a charitable institution depending for its existence upon honest and efficient management". Can you have either honest or efficient management with members who are not regular in attending meetings of boards or with members who may not have attended a single meeting of their board?

NATAL INDIAN TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE

NATAL, (By Mail).

The 9th annual Conference and 99th annual general gathering of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society was recently held at Gandhi Library and attracted many teachers from all over the country.

The Conference was opened by Mr. Maurice Webb, Chairman, Durban Library Group. In his speech Mr. Webb touched many aspects of education. He stressed the importance of knowing the direction of education. It was not the position but the direction of education.

The President Mr. T. M. Naicker delivered a very interesting Presidential address, in which he dealt with the steady progress made by the Society. Many important resolutions were passed.—United Press.

"Comet" To Be Sent To London Untouched

(Special Cable)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 14.

Scott and Black left for Adelaide to embark on the liner "Orford" homewards. Meantime, the "Comet" which was exhibited at Sydney will soon be sent to London untouched in order that the manufacturers may see it as it was when it finished the race.

Aviators Bound Homeward

(Special Cable)

SYDNEY, Nov. 14.

Hansen took off on the return flight to Denmark. Roscoe Turner and Pangborn embarked on the liner "Mariposa" for America.—Reuter.

Hewet And Kay At Palmerston

(Special Cable)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 14.

Hewett and Kay returning from Melbourne landed at Palmerston at the conclusion of the flight homeward.

London's Turn

London, Ontario, is the little twin sister of London, England. Like London, England, it is the capital of Middlesex County, the River Thames flows through the city, and it also boasts a Covent Garden Market, a Blackfriars Bridge, and a St. Paul's Cathedral. On Armistice Day this year there was to be unveiled an exact replica of the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL TALKS

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The long talk lasting for three-and-half hours has just finished between the British and American naval delegations.—Reuter Special.

INDIAN EXPERIMENT

Hoare Tells America Of British Plan For Development

(Special Cable.)

BOSTON, Nov. 14.

"The United States and Britain for generations have trodden the difficult path of political liberty and both have special interest in the great experiment we are attempting in the Indian sub-contiment," says Sir Samuel Hoare in an article in the "Christian Science Monitor" on the problem of Indian reforms.

While not anticipating the report of the Select Committee he traces the developments leading up to it and says that he is aware that some countries, particularly the United States, built up democratic institutions without adopting the principle of responsibilty of Ministers to the Legislature, while some countries abandoned it, at least temporarily. But we continue to believe in it and Indians have learned to regard it due to the natural course of their political evolution. We must be guided by the lessons of practical experience, but in the developments that have hitherto occurred in India there is no sufficient ground for departing from the principle to which we are pledged by the Declaration of 1917.

Sir Samuel mentions certain considerations differentiating the Indian from the American and European constitutional problems and says that it is universally accepted that the All-India Federation constitutes the only logical means of meeting the requirements. He emphasises the far-reaching reprecussions of the step to be taken and says that British people are fully conscious of their grave responsibilities and hope their decisions will be followed with sympathetic understanding by other countries, especially the United States.

LACK OF LIFE SAVING DEVICES

Cutch Merchants' Complaint

CUTCH MANDVI, Nov. 14.

Mr. Yusaf Allarakhya Patel, Secretary, Merchants Association, wires:—

A public meeting of the citizens of Cutch Mandvi held on the 11th instant under the auspices of the Mandvi Merchants' Association to demonstrate their feeling regarding the recent "Vita" tragedy in the Mandvi Harbour on September 28 when the country craft capsized resulting in the loss of the three lives Sheth Purushotam Dhanjee presided.

Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy for the families of the deceasd and congratulating the sailors who rendered timely help in rescuing many precious lives. Golden medals and cash prizes were distributed amongst the latter in appreciation of their heroic actions. Further resolutions recorded the sense disgust for the lack of facilities and adequate State help and urged for immediate arrangements for maintaining a launch and other life saving devices at the expense of the state.

The meeting also strongly protested against the present system of collecting of twelve annas each as passengers boat fare notwithstanding Highness' explicit order that such fare must not exceed eight annas.

BRISK VOTING IN BIHAR

Congress Candidates Leading Everywhere

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Nov. 14

Reports from all centres in bihar indicate brisk voting in all districts with Congress candidates leading almost everywhere.

Definite reports are unavailabe yet from Darbhanga and Chota Nagpur division, but at other places from where reports have been received it appears that the Congress candidates are assured of a success.

In Patna-cum-Sahabad where the contest was triangular between Anugrahnarain Singh for Congress Ramkrishna Dalmia independent and Jagatnarainlal for Malaviya's party Congress candidate is stated to be certain to be returned with a clear majority.

In Gaya-cum-Monghyr Srikrishna Sinha is believed to have polled an overwhelming majority votes, and there is no doubt about his victory.

Rajendra Prasad, Congress President who despite bad health had been touring in connection with the election in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga is expected arrive to-day.

SHREE PRAKASH LEADING AT ETAWAH

ETAWAH, Nov. 14.

From reports so far received from various polling booths in the district and in near places of other districts it appears that Mr. Shree Prakash, the Congress candidate is leading by a heavy majority over Mr. Bagla.—United Press.

ARMED GUARD FOR BALLOT BOXES

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The ballot boxes are being received at Allahabad and an armed guard is posted to guard them till the counting of votes which commences on November 16 under the supervision of Mr. Bishop, Collector.—A. P.

EAST AFRICAN CONGRESS SESSION

ETAWAH, Nov. 14.

Information has been received in the Office of the Indian Colonial Association, Ajit Mal, from East Africa that the forthcoming session of the East African Indian National Congress will be held in December during Christmas days. United Press.

WHAT LANCASHIRE WANTS

Indian Cotton Not Available On The Market

(Special Cable.)

MANCHESTER, Nov. 14.

Excellent characteristics of some types of Indian cotton, showing that India was producing cotton suitable for a much wider variety of finished products than was hitherto generally realised, were revealed in the further report submittd at the meeting of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, yesterday, by the British Cotton Industry Research Association.

Unfortunately, some types of Indian cotton are not available in commercial quantities on the English market as the production is completely absorbed by domestic purchases.

The policy of the Committee is therefore, directed towards the encouragement of the wider production of variety of important types for use in English, and probably in European markets.

FACTION FIGHT AT GULALVADI

Non-Combatant Struck On Head And Killed

An innocent man was killed on Tuesday night in a fracas between two factions of Maratha Hindus which took place at Gulalwadi. It appears that two sections of Ghatis were at logger heads for some time past which culminated in a free fight on Tuesday night. As the fracas took place near a temple, Maneck-lal, a Bania tried to close the doors of the temple, when he was given a blow on the head by one of the combatants.

His skull was fractured and he died subsequently.

About half a dozen persons were injured in the fight.

HUBBY PAYS CAR FINE IN ADVANCE

A man walked into the police station at Quincy, Massachusetts, put twelve shillings on the clerk's desk, and said:

"I am going away for the week-end and leaving the car with my wife.

"She is certain to get a summons for parking in the wrong place—she always does. So here's the money in advance."

Eggs for Hatching

Rs. 6/-, Rs. 12/-, Rs. 18/-, Rs. 24/- PER DOZ.

WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, R. I. REDS,
AUSTRALORPS, LIGHT SUSSEX, WYANDOTTES,
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, JERSEY GIANTS,
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGHS, CAMPINES,
LIGHT BRAHMAS, JAPANESE BANTAMS,
BLACK ROSE COMBS, BUFF COCHINS.

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Fruits Receive New Value In Dietary

Recent Scientific Discoveries Have Contributed Enormously To Enhance Their Popularity With One And All

The Russian town of Kosiov recently celebrated the eightieth birthday of its most famous son, Ivan Vladimir Michurin, and honoured itself by taking his name Michurin is known to the world as a man who has developed a variety of new and hardly fruits and has thus widened by thousands of miles the areas in which fruits may be sucessfully grown in the Soviet Union—a land of diverse climates. He has devoted more than half a century to this task, and in that time has helped to bring fruit out of the gardens of the nobles into the fields of the peasants. In a large sense he has taught the people value of fruit, writes Henrietta Ripperger in the "New York Times."

The United States, also a country with many climates, presents a parallel with Russia. The fruit-growing areas have been greatly extended in the course of half a century; as a consequence, certain tropical fruits—particularly citrus fruits—once considered a luxury, or at best a seasonal delicacy, are now common articles of daily fare.

Three fruits—the orange, the lemon and the grapefruit—are outstanding examples in the field of food. The American business man often begins his day with orange juice. It is served to him at home; if he goes to the corner drugstore or to a hotel he finds that the orange is part of the club breakfast, inexpensive or expensive. Yet the father of the man who takes orange juice for granted remembers that in his childhood oranges usually were served with nuts as a second dessert at dinner, and only rarely at breakfast. And before that an orange was considered a treat for a good child.

The orange had great adventures before it reached America. It originated probably in South China and the Indo-Chinese peninsula, whence it spread to India and Western Asia. It was carried by the Arabs to Mesopotamia and Syria and, following the tide of Mohammedan conquests and civilization, made its way into Africa and Spain. It was introduced into Northern Europe, according to belief, either by the Portuguese explorers or the Genoese merchants of the fifteenth century, and it probably crossed the Atlantic with the Spaniards.

Sixty years ago the United States depended largely on the West Indies for its supply of oranges. Then commercial cultivation began on a large scale in Florida and California, and pomologists undertook the task of developing fruit of better quality. Their efforts enabled the two States to take the orange out of the class of luxury fruits and put it within the reach of all.

Scientific discoveries aided greatly in promoting the universal popularity of the orange. First of all, the orange was found to contain important amounts of Vitamin C, the preventive of scurvy, as do all the citrus fruits, and, in time, it was recognised to be of prime importance in the health of the teeth. Experiments carried on at Mooseheart Ill the "City of Childhood", showed that the addition of citrus fruit juices to the diet over a long period of time resulted in a 57 per cent reduction in tooth decay, and incidentally in a 75 per cent improvement in the rate of growth. In these tests an eight-ounce glass of orange juice and the juice of half a lemon were administered twice a day.

The World War showed that 32 per cent of our soldiers suffered from the effects of malnutrition, often brought on in childhood. The University of California therefore undertook to test the actual food value of orange juice. To underweight children was given a midmorning lunch, some taking a glass of milk and some orange juice. Each had two graham crackers. The conclusions of the investigators were that "a mid-morning lunch is of value in overcoming conditions of underweight in children—oranges seem most efficacious in producing a gain in weight."

The reasons assigned were that oranges have a high vitamin content and also tend to stimulate the appetite. Fruit sugar, plentiful in the orange, was found to be easily assimilated. For this reason athletes often drink orange juice as a restorative.

While investigations into the food value of the orange were being carried on the fruit itself was finding its way into other courses on the menu. Chopped up with pieces of melon, banana pineapple, and so on it was put into a fruit cocktail to be served before the soup course, or to be used, generally with fancy cake, as a healthful dessert. The fruit salad, which is likely to contain almost any variety of fruits, is incomplete without generous supplies of orange. As a side dish, marmalade made of oranges cannot be ignored. English marmalade adds zest to the British breakfast. Unlike our own orange marmalade, which is a sweetish jam, the English variety is prized for its bitter flavour, being made from the sour orange.

To-day orange juice is recommended by some authorities for use twice a day in the baby's diet. Its flavour and sweetness make it acceptable to young and old; indeed it was popular before its properties were fully understood. It is probable that these properties are not fully understood even now, for, as Dr. Mary Swartz Rose of Teachers College says, "Food is a subtle thing."

The lemon also came from the East, and was brought to Spain by the Arabs in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It was found many years ago that the lemon, as well as its cousin, the lime, contains important amounts of an anti-scorbutic factor, now known as Vitamin C. Hence in 1795 the British Navy added lime juice to the rations of its sailors, thus guarding gainst scurvy on long voyages and giving English tars the permanent name of "limeys." In 1865 the British Board of Trade brought about a similar custom on merchant ships.

In this country we are using more limes than ever before and are growing them extensively in Southern California and Florida. The return of liquor has increased the use of the lime, which is also familar in soft-drink places.

No who's who of citrus fruits would be complete without special mention of the grapefruit. The history of this fruit—a hybrid—is much like that of the orange. It has constantly gained in popularity, and its flavour has been greatly improved. Not so many years ago the grapefruit was extremely bitter and pulpy; to-day most varieties can be eaten without much, if any, sugar, and are rich in juice.

The grapefruit when first introduced from the West Indies, was an addition to a formal meal, used as a first course. The present tendency is to eat it with other food, as in the case of the orange, and it is frequently recommended as a variant to the morning orange juice. One argument advanced in its favour is that it does not contain the protein which, in oranges, is sometimes the cause of eczema in children. Grapefruit has taken its place with the orange on the breakfast table and is widely used in salads.

Two other fruits occupy a new position in our diet. Both are substantial foods. The first is the alligator pear, which, until recently, was so expensive as to be classed among the table luxuries.

The alligator pear—known also as the avocado, the calavo and the ahuacate—has been for generations a stape article of diet in the West Indies. The natives there spread the pulp on bread—it is a substitute for butter—and flavour it with salt and pepper. We are now learning the value of the avocado, using it chiefly in salads.

Dietitians and epicures alike can be enthusiastic over the avocado. This fruit, we are told, is 98.3 per cent digestible." It has about four times as much food value as most fruit, bananas excepted. It supplies twice as much Vitamin A as the apple, and a large quantity of Vitamin B. And, important in view of the current interest in irradiated foods, is the claim made for it that the avocado soaks up great quantities of sunlight through its thin skin. To most people avocados do not need a doctor's recommendation, however. Epicures eat them on bread, like Camembert, with a touch of seasoning. Others prefer them cut in half, with French dressing.

The banana had long been a staple food in the West Indies. There the plantain, a coarse, large banana, is fried and a very good dish it is. Fifty years ago the banana was viewed with alarm in this country, many households having a rule that it was not to be eaten after 10 in the morning, on the ground that it was a menace to digestion. There was some reason for this, for little distinction was then made between the fruit that was partly ripe and that which was fully so. Unripe bananas are now known to contain a starch which is difficult to digest. During the ripening process, however, this starch turns to sugar of a sort which is readily absorbed, and can be taken when ordinary sugar cannot. "The banana," writes Dr. Sidney V. Haas, "has been the victim of one of those curious antagonisms which make its acceptance as an infants' food difficult to lay people although it has been so used in the tropics for generations."

Yet no fruit has changed ground more completely than the simple undramatic banana, and recent experiments have built up its prestige as a food to an extraordinary degree. The banana is ranked with lettuce and peas as a source of Vitamin A, and it is richest among fruits in caloric value—with the possible exception of grapes—having about twice as much as oranges and considerably more than apples or plums.

The results of a study of the banana as a diet in disease are reported by Dr. Haas. To children suffering from disorder in which food could not be assimiated, the pulp of the banana was given in increasing quantities, as the entire fare, and the children gradually regained weight and apparent health.

Walter H. Eddy, Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Teachers College, calls the banana a good sourse of calories and of quick energy. It has an alkaline reaction and thus corrects acidity. It is an excellent source of Vitamin A, the anti-infective vitamin, and, combined with milk produces almost a balanced ration.

Our consumption of fruits has greatly increased. It is difficult to say how much the increase is attributable to the advance of science and how much to the natural enjoyment in the food made available. But it is, according to many authorities, the great gain of the century in dietetics.

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Peace And Disarmament

THREE POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTITUDE TO THESE PROBLEMS

A meeting called by the Manchester branch of the Women's International League to ascertain the policy for peace and disarmament of each of the three political parties was held in mail week at the Friends' Meeting-house, Mount Street, Manchester. The chairman was Miss Edith Hesling, barrister-at-law, and the representatives of the parties who addressed the meeting were Mrs. Hornyold Strickland, chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of Conservative and Unionist Associations for the North-western area (Lancashire, Cheshire, and Westmorland); Miss Dorothy Porter, secretary of the Manchester Women's Liberal Association; and Mr. Harold Weate, the secretary of the Manchester Borough Labour party.

CONSERVATIVE.

Mrs. Strickland, who spoke first, said it was no good crying out for "splendid isolation," as, for good or ill, we were more than ever part and parcel of Europe. We had already disarmed to such an extent that other Continental Powers did not think we were any longer in a position to honour our treaty obligations. We had disarmed so hastily, without making sure that others would follow, that we had hindered rather than advanced the cause of peace. We had to face the fact that there were different degrees of civilisation in the world. There were other nations, some not even Christian nations, hungry for power, while there were some under forms of dictatorship that did not allow their people free expression. She believed in the policy of the National Government, which was not to panic but to find the happy medium.

LABOUR

Mr. Harold Weate, who followed, said his party stood for total disarmament by progressive stages, and supported the League of Nations whole-heartedly. The League's usefulness was determined by those who were appointed its representatives. The reason, he said, why Great Britain did not come down on the side of China in the Sino-Japanese dispute was that she had her secret treaties with Japan and feared to injure her trade.

He contended that if wireless could be made subject to international control, so could aircraft, and said the previous speaker had not told them, in relation to what she had said on this country's disarmament, that the destructive power of a modern battleship was five times that of one of 1914 and that the mechanisation of 1,000 men to-day made them equal in destructive power to 10,000 men in 1914. There was, he concluded, no such thing as a party's policy in this matter but only a people's policy.

LIBERAL

Miss Dorothy Porter said that Liberals felt we must work for the conception of an organised system for the maintenance of peace. The machinery for this was to be found in the League of Nations, which, young as it was—and we sometimes forgot how young it was,—had made war unnecessary by providing other means for settling international disputes. Unfortunately, the members of the League had not clearly defined what action they would take against any country which went to war unlawfully. That was one of the main causes of the breakdown of the League system in the Sino-Japanese question. Liberals felt that this country, in conjunction with others, should declare to the world what we were prepared to do in the event of one country unlawfully attacking another. An Act of Parliament declaring what steps would be taken would show the world that this country was in earnest and would encourage other countries to pass similar Act.

People had been too easily discouraged and had not given the League a chance and was it not the mechanics who had been looking after the machinery who were at fault, and who had been putting grit into the wheels instead of oil? The statesmen had not done their part. They had still a Victorian attitude to foreign affairs, and she could not help feeling how different circumstances might have been had Lord Cecil been in Sir John Simon's place, and Sir Herbert Samuel in that of Lord Londonderry. Military disarmament was closely linked with economic disarmament, and Liberals believed that until that spirit which looked on trade as a form of international warfare was changed we could not enjoy either peace or plenty.

EVIL OF 'ANKFARAK' GAMBLING

Baroda Govt. Asks For Popular Co-operation For Stamping It Out

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 13.

The Government has issued a notification to-day inviting popular co-operation with a view to combat the evil of "Ankfarak" gambling prevalent in the State. The notification states that the evil is spreading day by day in various parts of the State leading to ruin. As long as the police do not take stringent measures gambling will continue, leading to financial ruin and demoralisation of society. The Government has issued instructions to the police authorities to take proper steps to stamp out the evil and popular co-operation is necessary if it is to be effectively rooted out. The Government hope that they will have the wholehearted co-operation of the public in their efforts.

SOCIALISM'S DEFEAT IN EUROPE

Mr. Walker Elliot's Taunt

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—Mr. Walter Elliot is reported in to-day's papers to have declared that "the Socialists are on the run in every country in Europe to-day because they have no guts. The Socialists five or ten years ago were the hope of the world. To-day they are the despair of the world, and in Germany the Socialists have brought slavery upon their own people." I do not suppose one need attach too much importance to remarks which were uttered in the hilarious circumstances which seem to have attended Mr. Elliot's address at "Glasgow University; but the point which Mr. Elliot thought he was making is so symptomatic of much that is being said in these years of the temporary defeats to the Socialist cause in its cowardice and ineffectiveness, that it is important it should be answered.

I am not concerned to argue about the courage or cowardice of Socialists at this time; I should have thought it enough to point to the bravery of the men who died this year in Vienna in defence of the magnificent achievements of Socialist rule in that city; or again to the courage of the Spanish Socialists, fighting in hopeless circumstances with all the forces that money and power can assemble against them; or to the thousands of Socialists who for the sake of their convictions are languishing in concentration camp or prison in Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary—those countries which are such exponents of enlightenment and civilisation.

What is important in Mr. Elliot's speech is that he seems to have realised that Socialism, even though defeated for the time, is the only hope of bringing any secure peace to a distracted world. Everything that has happened since this series of defeats to the Socialis t cause in Europe began supports his contention. Has there been any improvement in the prospects of peace in Europe since 1931, when Socialism was defeated in this country, since 1932 when it was defeated and 1933 when it was stamped out in Germany, 1934 when it has been vanquished in the blood of the workers in Austria and now in Spain? Every year that brings its triumph for the forces of nationalism and reaction in Europe brings with it a deterioration in the hopes of European peace, brings us nearer the European war which is the logical consequence of the victory of reaction. For you may defeat Socialism, but with it you defeat the one international cause in the world that offers any hope of peace.

It is something that an important member of the National Government, such as Mr. Walter Elliot is, should recognise this. "Five or ten years ago," he says, "the Socialists were the hope of the world." What was he doing five or ten years ago, to aid these people who were the hope of the world in their struggle against overwhelming odds, against all the Nationalists and reactionaries in every country, to keep the peace against them and hold the barriers against the flood-tide of barbarism that was rising throughout Europe, now to overflowing? What was Mr. Elliot doing in these years? You would not think from his speech that he was working on the side of the forces making for nationalism and reaction; but he was. And for the time his cause has won—with all the consequences that we see about us, and which I should have thought anybody with any heart or mind or conscience must deplore.

It is only too true that Socialist and Liberal causes, the only ones that offer any road to peace, stand defeated in Europe now; their defence has been utterly worn down; in the end they were not strong enough to hold the pass. But whose fault was that? Was it not the fault of the Elliots of this world and their kind, who saw perfectly well which side was right and "the hope of the world," but preferred to join the stronger because it had more to offer—even though it meant the defeat of all our hopes of peace, the threatened ruin of our world?

The position of the plain reactionary, in every country alike, who believes in arms and his own nation alone is not hard to understand, though it is to bear with, since it must lead to disaster. But how can one have anything but contempt for these people who have seen the light and deliberately chose to throw in their lot with all that is dark in the contemporary world and spells retrogression and relapse into barbarism? It ill becomes them to taunt the agonised Socialists of Europe with their defeat when it was they themselves by their destruction of good causes or failure to lend any aid, when it was not by their deliberate sabotage of them, who were responsible for it.

I am sick of the mixture of effrontery and hypocrisy with which these people—and there are many of them at it now—attack Socialists for not having been strong enough to maintain the peace in Europe, either now or in 1914, when these others were doing all they could to make it impossible. No, Mr. Elliot, it is not the Socialists of Europe who are "the despair of the world" now, it is yourself and all you stand for.—Yours, etc.,

A. L. ROWSE.

All Souls College, Oxford,
October 16.

VILLAGE REORGANISATION

(Continued from page 6.)

for a whole village, or a group of villages. Those interested, therefore, in the re-organisation of the Indian Village Industries should not as a matter of principle rule out all machinery from their plans. At the same time, they should naturally try and adapt their re-organisation plans to existing conditions. Likewise, they should naturally see to it that no new vested interests are created, which may act like the Frankenstein's monster. The Village must be re-organised in its collective, corporate, life,—and not on an Individualist basis; it must be carefully woven into the pattern and texture of the whole district and province, so as to make it an integral part of the whole nation,—modern and progressive, and yet solidly founded on the deepest roots of real life.

'Modus Operandi' For Organisation

Perhaps the best and the most expeditious method of approaching the problem, and finding an appropriate practical solution, would be to organise one or two villages as models in selected talukas. The village thus selected for organisation as models should be representative of the district, and so of the province.

Having selected the villages to be organised as models the workers of the project should study and decide for themselves how far the main plan, already worked out in general principles and leading details is applicable to the case in hand, and what modifications, if any, are necessary to carry out the basic purpose. The actual application, however, of these main principles should, as far as possible, be left to the villages themselves, under the general supervision, and direction where necessary, of the organisers. A certain Standard Scheme of Village Development would have to be worked out in advance in three parts:—

(i) the minimum re-organisation and development which must be effected in each village of the country;

(ii) a second series of what might be called Optional changes, for which the given village may be peculiarly suited, or which it might need particularly;

(iii) a third lot of reforms and developments, which would make of the selected village a model, to which all other villages in the district might seek to approach.

When the programme has proceeded to this stage, the villagers should be themselves called upon to organise their village on the pattern provided, and the general lines chalked out. By this method, the leader's task would be lightened; a general unity of the scheme of re-organisation maintained; and a rapid advance simultaneously on all fronts assured.

(To Be Continued).

CROP OF MURDERS OF INDIANS IN NATAL

Govt. Refuse Fire-Arms For Self-Protection

ETAWA, (By Mail.)

Information has been received in the office of local Indian Colonial Association from South Africa that while the Loskop murders were still afresh in the memories of the Indians there, another sensational news of the brutal murder of a young Indian store-keeper named Cassim Mahommed Malter comes from Buffelsdraai where he owned a store, five miles west of Verulam. The culprit responsible for this dastardly crime has not been arrested.

From the story told by the Native witness, Thomas, who rescued his wife and three children from being shot dead, it appears to be well planned and pre-arranged. Just a few days after this incident another shooting outrage is reported from Stranger locality which seems to be in the heart of the township. In this case the Indian owner escaped on account of his presence of mind, while the native servant who opened the door in response to the knock of the intruder was shot. A native who is alleged to be the assailant was arrested with a revolver at a little distance from the scene. Further developments are awaited with keen interest in regard to these crimes which are becoming common occurrences in the country district of Natal.

LICENSES REFUSED.

Some people applied for the fire-arms after the Loskop murders in remote places of Natal for their self-protection, but the native Affairs Department seems to be turning down every application to possess a fire-arm.

It is understood that Mr. A. G. Bux, who is the owner of the house at Stranger, where his native servant was shot, applied for licence to keep fire-arms and was refused. Mr. Bux is a well-to-do and respectable gentleman who it can never be conceived will ever misuse the privilege and it was, therefore, surprising that his application was turned down.

The Secretaries of the Congress have received many letters from the store-keepers who are on far off places and whose applications have been refused.

It is learnt that representations to the Government have been advised.—United Press.

Popularising Rural Broadcasting

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Col. H. R. Hardinge of the Indian Village Welfare Association, London, who arrived at Madras from Hyderabad, is going to Bombay to-morrow. The Colonel is touring India popularising rural broadcasting.

It will be remembered that the Association was established in 1931 for collecting and disseminating information about rural activities in India and furthering schemes and experiments to promote rural welfare.—A. P.

Reserve Bank And Rural Credit

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Mr. M. L. Darling conferred with Madras officials to-day at the Secretariat, discussing proposals for constitution of deparatment of Rural Credit under the Reserve Bank of India. Those present included Sir Hopetoun Stokes, the Finance Member and Mr. P. T. Rajan, the Development Minister.

Mr. Darling has been touring India to investigate the subject and meet provincial Governments and others interested in the matter. He leaves to-morrow on a tour of districts, returning here on 22nd instant.—A. P.

Daring Burglary In Royapetah

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

A daring burglary is reported to have been committed at a house in Royapetah in broad daylight when the inmates were away, property worth Rs. 4,000 being removed. Police are investigating.—A. P.

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR BRITISH DIEHARDS

How Federation Of British India And Indian States Can Be Brought About

The rulers of Indian States are committed to federation under effective safeguards as the British Government is committed to central responsibility under proper safeguards. The British Government has outlined the safeguards under which it will consent to introduce responsible Government in the Government of India. What are the safeguards desiderated by the Indian Princes, subject to which they will enter into an all-India federation? The late Jamsaheb of Nawanagar as Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber engaged certain distinguished counsel in London to inform him of the conditions on which the States might agree to join the federation and the memoranda submitted by these lawyers have now been published in summary form. Counsel were not asked to pronounce on federation itself; they were asked to take it for granted that federation is a good solution of India's constitutional problems provided it could be adapted to the existing circumstances in India. They were asked merely to point out the adjustments that are in their opinion necessary in order that the interests of the States may be duly protected and the States may not be called upon to make too many sacrifices. Still they go out of their way to bless federation; they call it "a great and noble venture for the good of India and the British Commonwealth." They would advise the Princes to embark on it if at all they can in reason do so. But the terms of federation must not be too onerous for them. How the burden of the terms proposed at present can be lightened they then proceed to set out.

ARTIFICIAL WEIGHTAGE.

Counsel are dissatisfied with the number of adhering States required in the White Paper for the initiation of federation, viz. 50 per cent. This proportion may be sufficient from the point of view of the British Government. The latter may feel that half the States joining the federation will introduce enough conservative elements into the constitution to stabilise it to the required degree. But this proportion, the legal advisers of the late Jamsaheb contend, is utterly inadequate from the States' point of view. The Secretary of State no doubt contemplates a certain weightage to be allowed to the States that are in the federation on account of those that may still remain without. But in the first place such artificial weightage will not be agreed to by British India, and, in the second place, it will not afford adequate protection. Furthermore the federating States have a duty to perform towards the non-federating States, for the latter too, though nominally free to follow their own policy, will in practice be required to follow the federal policy. "The thumbscrew of political pressure will be tightened on non-federating thumbs." Counsel's advice therefore is that federation should come into effect if, initially, 80 to 85 per cent. of the States join it, but unless, within five years after the inception of federation, 90 to consent to come in, the federation should become null and void, or at least the federat- 95 per cent., have signified their ing States should be at liberty to leave the federation.

BIG EXPERIMENT.

The legal advisers recognise that federation will enure to the good of the States as of British India under reasonable conditions and they hope that it will in fact turn out well for everybody concerned, but they cannot allow themselves to lose sight of the fact that, after all, it is a big experiment, an experiment quite worth while it is true, but an experiment for all that, and that there are so many novel features in it that it may well prove that their anticipations are not justified. The type of federation proposed to be brought into existence, counsel point out, is wholly unique, "combining in one constitution the two antithetic political systems of Indian Kingship and western democracy." Who can guarantee the success of such an unheard-of constitution? Therefore, it is necessary, in their opinion, that we should move tentatively in the matter and lay aside the orthodox idea that a federation, once brought into being, cannot on any account be ended. The good old rule can be applied in normal conditions, but we are "ex hypothesi" dealing with abnormal conditions in several respects, and therefore a new departure must be made in that if the federation is by actual experience found to be unsatisfactory, it should be dissolved without any further ado. This suggestion of the lawyers is put forward, be it noted, in addition to their former suggestion that if an all-in federation is not found practicable within five years after the start, it should either be terminated wholesale or at least individual secession should be allowed from it. But if, after five years' or a longer period of trial, "the great majority of the federated States conclude that federation is working badly, or is a failure so far as it affects the States, they should then be free to bring it to an end altogether."

STRICT DISCIPLINE.

All this in so far as the starting and the possible ending of the federation are concerned. But what about its working while it lasts? What are the minimum requirements in the interests of the States to make it beneficial to them? Counsel mention, first of all, the establishment of a second chamber. "An upper chamber composed wholly of representatives of federating units would be a rallying point for the conservative forces in the constitution, and thus might achieve more for stabilisation than could be accomplished if the conservative elements were obliged to sit side by side with the democratic elements in a single chamber." This, however, is a point which both British India and the British Government have conceded, and it need not be elaborated at any greater length. But there is one further safeguard which counsel insist upon with the utmost emphasis, and that is, in one word, that the States should act in the federation as one "bloc." They recall that a committee of States' Ministers recommended in Delhi in March, 1932, that "the policy of the States should be to enter federation as a collective unit, though any State should be permitted to enter individually if it wished to do so. For the purposes of this policy it was suggested that there should be a preliminary confederation of the States." Counsel endorse this suggestion in the most emphatic way imaginable and say that the States ought to stipulate that they should be allowed to act as a single group in the federation in order that they may pull their full weight in it. The States' representatives in the federal legislature should act as a body, not only in all matters concerning the States' common interests, but even in all other matters also where the interests of a particular State are gravely prejudiced. "Where any legislative measure proposed by, or executive act of, the federal Government threatens to injure any particular State, all the States' representatives should make common cause to protect the State so threatened." If a confederation of the States is first formed, and that confederation enters into a federation with British India, it will not only enable the States to enforce strict discipline on their representatives after they are appointed to the federal legislature, but it will make it possible for the States to make the appointments themselves collectively. The Princes need not take it upon their shoulders the responsibility of appointing their nominees. That task may well be left to the confederation itself. The lawyers at any rate tender the advice that the confederation should be used equally as machinery for the States' corporate action on matters of common interest and as an electoral college for the selection of Indian India's representatives in the federal legislature."

"UNDILUTED NOMINATION."

There is one great advantage from the States' point of view in thus leaving the selection to the confederation. It is not mentioned by the K. C.'s, but it will be apparent to anyone who will think about it for a moment. And lest there be any rulers who will not give even a moment's thought to the matter (far be it from us to venture the horrid suggestion), we would like it to bring it respectfully to their notice. The federal scheme no doubt permits all the Princes to nominate representatives of their own choice to the federal legislature, but it still leaves the door open to election. And it is possible, though it does not seem very likely, that the people in the States may agitate for election, and even British Indian leaders may throw out remote hints in that direction. In no case will the pressure of public opinion be unbearable or irresistible, it is true; but theoretically there will be room for it. States like Mysore and Travancore and Cochin, where representative institutions of a somewhat advanced type exist, may feel this pressure and possibly, in a weak moment, may even agree, in response to it, as Their Highnesses of Bikaner and Bhopal indicated, to let their people have some say in the selection of some of their representatives. Imagine the state of things that will arise if this should happen. In some States there will be sheer nomination; but in some others it will be tinged, though to a minute extent, by some sort of election. How invidious, then, will be the position of those States where undiluted nomination may obtain? If, however, the selection is left in the hands of a confederation of the States, that body may be trusted to deal effectively with a possible demand for elective representation, without bringing any particular State into popular disfavour. All the Princes will then be able to march forward as one man in the federation, and there will be no discrimination between the States themselves to add to the discrimination that is bound to exist between British India and the States, there being popular election in the former and nomination in the latter. The confederation of the Princes, selecting all the States' delegates, will also exercise complete control over their action in the legislature. It will "have a permanent right to give instructions to those delegates, and also, in the last resort, to revoke a delegate's mandate and to recall him and appoint another in his place."

FOR BRITISH DIEHARDS.

It is hardly necessary to comment upon the memoranda of the lawyers summarised above. If their advice is accepted—and we see no reason why it should not be—it will not materially affect the political situation as it exists at present, even as the rumoured stiffening of the safeguards designed in the interest of the British Government will not affect it. Those who are for rejection will cry out a little more loudly for rejection if the whittling away of the White Paper, of which we hear such frequent reports, is an accomplished fact; those who are against rejection will still be against rejection, though they will whine a trifle more. Similarly, if the all-India federation is perched upon a confederation of the Princes, anti-federationists will kick a little more violently at it, but pro-federationists will still say: "Thank, God, we are going to have at last some kind of federation." Friends of federation will remain friends and opponents will remain opponents. There will be no crossing the floor, so to say, however retrograde may be the changes that will hereafter be introduced into it. This is thus a golden opportunity for the British diehards and the Indian Princes! They cannot stretch their demands too far!!—"Servant of India."

YOUTH HOSTEL MOVEMENT

Germany Still Leads European Countries In Strength Of Organisation

The Third International Conference of Youth Hostel Associations was held at Matlock, Derbyshire, in mail week.

Former conferences were held in Holland in 1932 and Germany in 1933. Delegates attended from almost every European country—Denmark, Germany Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig, Switzerland, Rumania, Poland Austria and Ireland.

IN OTHER LANDS

Twenty-five years ago, writes "M. O'D." in the "Irish Press." Herr Schirrmann one of the German delegates now in Matlock wrote a book which started the Youth Hostel movement in his country. There it was taken up with so great enthusiasm that to-day there are 2,200 hostels in Germany with accommodation for 30,000,000 sleepers a year.

Germany is still far ahead of every other country both in the strength of its organisation and in the enthusiasm of its members. Czecho-Slovakia follows with 900 hostels and then Switzerland and England and Wales both having over 200 hostels.

In 1930 the movement was started in England and to-day there are 40,000 members and 213 hostels. Scotland has its own organisation with 35 hostels and over 7,000 members. Their hostel areas include some of the loveliest districts, Loch Lomond, the Trossachs, and the North-West.

In Ireland the first hostels were opened at Laragh in July 1931, and in October of the same year hostels were opened in Glencree. The number of hostels is now nine and besides these, there are about a hundred affiliated hotels where the Association has arranged special terms for its members. These hotels represent nearly every county of the Free State and it is noticeable that the most picturesque counties are those where accommodation is most easily found—Kerry, Wicklow, Galway, Donegal. Besides the special terms in hotels, reduced fares are offered to members of An Oige by the Great Southern and Great Northern Railway Companies, and also by some of the bus companies.

The nine hostels are nearly all in Wicklow, two in Laragh, two in Glencree two in Donard, one in Humphreystown, one in Brittas Bay and one in Mellifont.

Where there are two hostels, they are small usually two-room ed cottages, one for men the other for women. The single hostel is a larger house in charge of a resident caretaker, with accommodation for both men and women.

SIMPLE HOUSES

Everything in the hostels is, of necessity, very simple—camp beds straw mattresses and four blankets for each sleeper. The living room has a wooden table with chairs or stools made from butter boxes, but it is gay with bright curtains and cushions and posters pinned to the walls. There is also a chest which holds blankets and a dresser. A Primus stove is provided and cooking utensils. At most of the hostels tea, sugar, bread butter eggs and milk can be had from the caretaker.

The hostels, are all within easy reach of Dublin. The reason for this is that they are in charge of a committee in Dublin which has to supply them with food and other things, and keep them in repair. If it were possible to form Regional Groups in other parts of the country who would take charge of hostels, it would then be merely a matter of time and money before every county would have its quota.

On Dublin City the organisa- has from the beginning depended for its membership. Efforts to spread the Youth Hostel movement to other cities and towns met with no success.

The annual subscription of members is very small, 5s. for those over twenty years of age and 2s 6d for junior members. For every night spent in a hostel the charge is one shilling. On these charges and ceilidhthe run by the Committee during the winter, the Association depends for its funds. Out of these it must rent and furnish hostels, pay the salaries of the resident wardens of its secretary, and the printing and postage expenses. One wonders how so much success has attended their efforts. The energy and courage of the Committee are remarkable. In July, 1931, when An Oige was still in its infancy and while they yet had no money on hands, they ventured to open two Laragh hostels and were justified in their venture, when in the following October their finances permitted the opening of the Glencree houses.

JOY OF THE ROAD

There are so many advantages and pleasures in walking that it is difficult to understand why the movement has not grown as quickly as in some other countries. It may be that most of those who have an abundance of physical energy prefer to expend it in games.

And yet, one does not get from games the exaltation of spirit which comes from walking the hills in the clear air and the pleasure of a warm hearth after twenty miles with the wind in one's face.

Why N. R. A. Has Become "Drifting Hulk Of Failure"

Two Courses Suggested To Make It Of Lasting Usefulness To U. S.

The departure of General Johnson has been greeted with more widespread public relief than that of any other official in resent times—certainly since the exit of Mr. Hoover. Everyone had long known that the General's resignation was only a question of time; the weaknesses of his administration have so often been analyzed in our pages that there is no need to go into them again. He only partially understood the purposes for which the N R A was created; and in so far as he did understand them, he supported only the worst and weakest. Interest now is concentrated on the question what next?

The N. R. A. is to be ruled by three boards paralleling the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government itself. But what will be the contents of the policies to be made by one board carried out by another and enforced by the third? President Roosevelt gave some hints in his radio speech of Sunday night, but they were far from specific, and they added almost nothing to our existing knowledge It has been reported for some time that he felt price fixing and limitation of production had gone too far. In his speech he defended in general terms the right of labour to organise and bargain collectively, a right which certainly should have got beyond the stage of argument, with the President, long before this. He also indicated that some aspects of the N.R.A will be permanent, which had been said many times before.

ESSENTIAL WEAKNESS OF N. R. A.

The essential weakness of the Recovery Administration however, remains what it has been from the beginning. Both because of its terms and because of President Roosevelt's attitude toward it, the N R A is not, and never has been a law. From the beginning, Mr. Roosevelt has insisted that force should not be used to compel employers in any industry to accept provisions to which they were unanimously and profoundly opposed. Naturally, such opposition promptly appeared to all phases of the N R A which had any other purpose than increased profits Now and then, with spotlight of national publicity turned upon them and with internal pressure by more liberal employers against their recalcitrant brethren a few of the worst evils were ameliorated (though much of this amelioration presently disappeared again when the spotlight was turned off). Substantially, however, the N.R.A. became a device to permit the nation's industry to do those things which had hitherto been illegal under the Sherman anti-trust law. Its operations were somewhat worse than they would otherwise have been, because of General Johnson's personal attitude of conservatism and hostility toward labour, but there is no reason to believe that they would have been substantially better under the control of another individual, or any committee of individuals for that matter, so long as the essential restrictions continue.

So far as we can judge, these restrictions continue under the reorganization of the N.R.A. The policy committee includes on the whole, the best members of the President's official family. The executive board has at least three good men—Leon Marshall, Walton Hamilton and Sidney Hillman. But even if we assume that the liberal members will be able to control their respective boards—a dubious assumption at best—we do not believe they can do very much so long as the President continues his compromising, middle-of-the-road policy.

TWO COURSES

Two courses are open to the members of the new committees The first is to try to get such little advantages as they can wring from employers by moral persuasion adjustment and negotiation. This is the course which the President no doubt expects them to follow. It is likely, however, to be even less successful now than it was fifteen months ago, when the administration's prestige was enormously higher than at present and the N.R.A. was not yet drifting hulk of failure.

The other course would be less politically expedient, but in the long run a far more useful service to the country. It would be to map out the necessary steps to fulfill the original purpose of the N.R.A. and then put the issue squarely up to the country's industries. There is no doubt that the proposals made would be rejected; but in that case we should hardly be any worse off than we now are, in a material sense, and the process would have an enormous educational value for the population as a whole. It would put the onus where it belongs—on reactionary capitalism. It would puncture the theory, to which President Roosevelt clings with resolute shortsightedness, that the difficulties to be encountered result from some sort of "misunderstanding," to be eradicated by "having capital and labour got together around a table." It would drive home in the public mind a realization that any actual improvement in the condition of the workingman—which is to say of the great mass of population—must be fought for. Here is a possible function of the revised N.R.A. which can be of great and perhaps lasting usefulness. We believe it is the only one.—"New Republic

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The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

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"Gandhi Has Lit A Candle"

"By Placing Truth First And National Politics Second"

—Radha Krishnan

These are extracts from the Convocation Address delivered by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., M.A., D.Litt. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, to graduates of Allahabad University on November 13:—

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Let me express my grateful appreciation of the kind thought which your authorities had for me in asking me to come here and give the address. Unemployment is the lot of many University men the world over. There is something wrong about a system which turns out men who are not wanted by the society which has paid for their training. It is not the function of Universities to produce an academic proletariat which is fed on idleness and so develops mental flabbiness and neurasthenia. The responsibility for this state of affairs is not merely in the educational system but also in the economic situation. You are not accountable for either. But it is a healthy sign that there is a remarkable agreement among educationists to-day that the system of education requires drastic revision from the foundation to the flagpole. It is out of date and unsuited to modern conditions and involves a colossal waste of intellect and energy.

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

In all its stages, Primary, Secondary and University, a reorientation is necessary. While any member of the general community is entitled to the minimum of education, at any rate, to the Primary standard if he is to function as a unit in a democratic state, the large numbers who constitute the mainstay of any society, the peasants working on the soil and the skilled workers engaged in industries require to be looked after in the Secondary schools. Secondary education is the weakest link in our system. It is dominated exclusively by the University requirements. It must provide a type of education which is complete in itself, enabling those who have benefited by it to take up a position in life. It must therefore be so organised as to give a general cultural standard to the bulk of the population and enable them, at the same time, to face the varied requirements of practical life. It must not be its exclusive aim to prepare candidates for University studies. The value of University education is considerably impaired by the presence in the University of men who are unfit for higher literary or scientific education. The technical schools should train our youths not merely for urban occupations, because the country is fundamentally rural. Agriculture is the foundation of Indian life and will continue to be so for a long time to come.

To-day, with the low agricultural prices, our farmers who are the producers of wealth in our land, are unable to get enough food for themselves out of the soil they cultivate. In more favourable circumstances, they have a very small surplus to sell. So long as we continue to cultivate our fields with the tools of a past age, the bent stick and the wooden plough, the yield from the soil cannot be increased. If there is to be any improvement, agricultural training suited to our rural conditions is essential. A large number of agricultural schools, small in size and limited in scope, require to be established. Besides, our farmers are generally engaged in some subsidiary industry during the intervals of leisure which field-work involves. In former days, spinning and weaving were the subsidiary industries. Gandhi's attempt to revive them is not a madman's dream. Technical schools where training can be given in industries which can be carried on in small workshops are most urgently needed.

The Universities should be called upon to produce a higher intellectual class, not only willing subordinates but responsible leaders, who will fill important and influential positions in the liberal professions, in the great industries and in public life. They must pay special attention to technological institutes to research in subjects relating to agriculture and industries.

LEADERSHIP.

Besides teaching and research, the training of leaders is an essential function of the University. To-day there is no lack of moral energy or disinterestedness but it is taking unnatural shapes on account of wrong direction. The responsibility of the intellectuals, the natural leaders of thought and life, is immense. The anxious preoccupation of the statesmen of all countries at the present moment when competing social, economic and political views are in the field, raises questions of fundamental importance. The issues involved are vital to every interest both of the individual and of humanity. Universities which have for their function the conserving and dispensing of the best traditions of human thought and conduct are deeply affected by the great moral issues about the first principles of social organisation, which these questions raise.

Mazzini defined democracy "as the progress of all through all under the leadership of the wisest and the best." A democracy fails if the people are not sufficiently enlightened to be able to select wise and intelligent leaders. The leaders to-day are neither wise nor intelligent. Scepticism and selfishness are their chief characteristics. They are supported by the rapacity of profiteers, the apathy of the masses, the faint-hearted servility of the intellectuals who make themselves the advocates of devastating prejudices which it should be their mission to uproot. Without any clear vision of humanity's goal, our leaders set forth programmes which they value more than the lives of their fellowmen. They will not hesitate to send millions to death to prove themselves in the right. Their own particular purposes should be achieved by any means, however barbarous or inhuman.

We are witnesses to-day of the terrible and sinister portent that some of the progressive nations of the West whose names are synonymous with advanced civilisation are embarking with cynical deliberation on a course which is in conflict not so much with the high injunctions of the religions they profess, but with the most elementary dictates of natural justice and humanity. In a large part of Europe, democracy which was for long considered the great contribution of Europe to world's political thought is now abandoned. Parliamentary Government is killed, the press is muzzled, freedom of thought, of speech and of assembly is forbidden. The ordinary decencies of public life, the conventions which raise human society above a pack of animals, the bonds of personal loyalty and friendship, are being swept away by groups who neither respect laws nor recognise the common obligations of humanity. The zeal of the dictators shrinks at nothing, not even carefully planned and cold-blooded murders of political opponents.

MILITARISM.

Militarism is now in the ascendant. Might is to-day more right than ever. Our dictators are all sabrerattlers and scaremongers. They tax the sweat and blood of innocent people in order to maintain armaments. Nations are fed on a diet of blood and iron. Italy is busy turning a people into an army. The boys of Italy are to be prepared "spiritually, physically and militarily" for the profession of arms. Germany and Austria, Russia and France, even Great Britain, are piling up preparations for war, while their Governments declare that they desire peace. Defending the increased Air Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin remarked that, in future, we must regard not the white cliffs of Dover, but the left bank of the Rhine as our frontier. No one knows what exactly Baldwin meant, and it is doubtful whether he himself knew. But the French took the words to mean that England was at last about to agree to a military alliance with France and they can always quote Baldwin.

The powers of darkness are gathering in every direction. The Nations of Europe are drifting towards war with all its incalculable horrors. The next war will be fought largely from the air and it will be much more pitiless indiscriminating and destructive than anything in the previous history of warfare. It is admitted that there is no defence against air-attack, one can only retaliate.

But it is also true that air war will be decided by the power that can get its blow in first. When the next war breaks out, we will have a relapse into barbarism, if not the collapse of civilisation. The world calls itself civilised. Though it has accomplished a good deal in science and organisation, though literature and philosophy, religion and art have been going on for centuries, we find ourselves to-day as helpless and untutored children in the presence of conditions which, if not dealt with and remedied, will bring this civilization to an end. Mankind has been defined by a cynic as an anthropoid species afflicted with megalomania. Perhaps he is right.

GANDHIJI.

The present crisis is so stupid and yet so serious in its consequences that civilization itself may be ruined. Mankind must be dragged out of the rut in which it had become wedged and compelled to make a fresh start. A society does not grow out of its own motion. It is carried forward by the efforts of a minority, a 'remnant' in the words of Matthew Arnold, and that minority owes its inspiration to individuals, the wisest and the best, of insight and wisdom, of courage and power. It is the individuals who rise above their national surroundings, who are in communion with the good, seen and unseen, who have the energy to graft their vision on to the existing social substance—it is they who will carry civilisation forward. Compared with the warcries and emotional outbursts of the political dictators to-day, the parting message of Gandhi to the last session of the Indian National Congress is like a ray of heavenly light let into a world of deep darkness. "I shall never accept self-government brought about by violence." Eagerly desirous of India's freedom, foremost among us in his power to further it, he tells us that dear to him as political freedom is, truth and non-violence are yet more dear. He warns his fellow-workers in the Congress to develop a delicate sense of moral responsibility and respect for one's fellowmen, which it would be hard to find equalled elsewhere in political struggles. He commands them to transcend the finitude and relativity which belongs to politics as a natural phenomenon and develops the capacity to apprehend absolute truth and recognise an absolute obligation, all that we include under the names of reason and conscience, truth and love. As we contemplate the stupendous movement across the pages of history, we witness the power of ideas. Here is a great idea which Gandhi is impressing on the mind and conscience of the people.

He appeals to us to rise to new heights, to seek new means of endeavour, to tread new paths towards national reconstruction, greatness and accomplishment, to build a new India on moral and spiritual foundations. In placing the interests of universal truth first and national politics second; he has lit a candle that will not easily be put out. The light of it will have a far penetration in time and in space. It will be seen and welcomed by all honest and sincere people the world over. His appeal will be written not only by the side of the utterances of the great national leaders like Pericles and Cicero, or Washington and Lincoln, but also of great religious reformers as that of one of the immortal voices of the human race in all that relates to the highest effort of men and nations.

The problem of the great man is an intriguing one, puzzled over by thinkers everywhere in the world. The Chinese democracy of reason answered it in terms offensive to our ears by the dictum that every great man is "a public calamity." No wonder there are some who will endorse this dictum reference to Gandhi, though their number is a steadily diminishing one.

BRITAIN AND INDIA

Civilisation is the power to renounce. It is control over selfishness, individual and corporate. It is peaceful co-operation. The tense situation in the world to-day is the result of the lack of co-operation on terms of justice and equality among the nations of the world. The Britishers to-day are in a very curious mood. They wish to have the best of both worlds, a reputation for idealism and democracy and a strong grip on realism and self-interest. Nations like individuals wield lasting influence in human affairs by their devotion to an idea greater than their own self-interest, a purpose larger than their own immediate advantage. Let it not be said that if Providence threw India on Great Britain, Britain returned the compliment by throwing India back on Providence. For the sake of world peace and British prestige, it is to be hoped that the peace-loving, liberal-minded section of Great Britain will realise that the days of paternalism are over and an empire is justified only because it is a partnership held together by the free consent of self-governing peoples.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

There can be no social stability without social justice. Democracy is not only political but economic also. Workers must be liberated from grinding toil, poverty and misery so that they may have opportunities for self-development and self-expression. We are certainly more sensitive to the suffering of starving millions and so have developed many philanthropic institutions, sometimes under communal auspices such as orphanages, free boarding for the destitute, hospitals for the sick and the suffering, and maternity homes for deserving maidens. All this is excellent so far as it goes but it is only dealing with the symptoms, not attacking the disease. If mankind cannot achieve something more satisfactory than the present order, our homes and hospitals only prolong our agony and it is better we starve and stop maternity.

Democratic states, if they are truly representative of the general will, are required to control the productive effort of individuals. The control of natural and economic resources cannot be left to the free play of individual competition. Even private enterprise clamours for state aid to prevent it from collapse. There is not therefore in our century much real opposition to the extension of the public ownership of monopolies except from vested interests. No society can exist without a large measure of social co-operation and control.

But, in no case is it right to surrender our central faith in the power of truth and love to break down resistance to our social endeavours. The social objective is to be gained by persuasion, not force and it should not involve any suppression of freedom of thought speech and action, without which human life is deprived of its dignity and value. Social change must be an ordered development and not a violent and disruptive change. For this purpose, enlightened people should support policies which make for public good by educating opinion and propagating right ideas.

Man is not on earth to be happy. He is here to be honest, to be decent, to be good. Whether you get a prize post or not, it is open to you to be useful to your fellows and to work for truth, not because you hope to win but because your cause is just. Farewell!

First Survey In A China "Hsien"

National Mass Education Association Takes Experimental Census Of Tinghsien

The exact population of China is unknown. Estimates run all the way from 350,000,000 to 700,000,000, with the approximate figure of 400,000,000 customarily accepted.

There is however one 'hsien' in North China the exact population of which is known.

When the Chinese National Association for Mass Education began its work of revitalizing rural Chinese life, it chose as its experimental sphere Tinghsien, in Hopei province, not far from Peiping. The 'hsien' is just one of the 1,800 which make up the Republic of China, differing from the rest only so far as location and climatic conditions make it different. Statistics taken in Tinghsien, have very great significance as being largely correct for the whole area north of the Yangtsze.

The following figures which were collected are accurate and truly representative of conditions in 90 per cent of the 'hsien' of North China.

Vital Statistics.—First there are the vital statistics of Tinghsien itself. The population of the entire district is 398,050, or it was when the census was taken in 1931. The area is 3,715 square li, about 400 square miles, which means a density of population of 850 per square mile. There are 453 villages with an average population of 885, though the actual number varies from 135 to nearly 1,500.

LAND HOLDINGS.

In the matter of ownership of farmland, in 1931 63.42 per cent of the farmers owned their own farms. Those owning part of the land worked and renting more made up 24.15 per cent, while those tilling part and renting out the rest comprised only 4.76 per cent. Strictly tenant farmers represented 4.32 per cent, a much smaller figure than is usually given 16,700 families own land.

Five thousand families owning land did not use it for farming.

As distinct from the amount of land owned, the area cultivated by individual families showed a slight variation, as follows:—46,000 families tilled less than 25 mow, 12,000 families tilled from 25 to 49 mow, 3,500 families tilled from 50 to 99 mow, 1,500 families tilled from 100 mow and up.

Five thousand families, were not engaged in agriculture.

The size of a mow in Tinghsien it is between one-sixth and one-seventh of an acre. 60 per cent. of the fields are less than five mow in size, or less than five-sixths of an acre.

PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Millet forms by far the largest single crop and represents 29.5 per cent. of the total harvest. Other crops are:—

Wheat 17.2, Beans 13.8, Kaoliang 6.9, Cotton 6.4, Sweet Potatoes 5.2, Corn 3.4, Peanuts 3.0, Buckwheat 2.9, Barley 2.4.

Paddy-fields do not appear until the Yangtsze Valley is reached, though, strangely enough, considerable quantities of rice are raised in the Chientao district of Kirin, in North Manchuria.

ANNUAL VALUE OF THE CROPS.

Millet dols. 3,300,000, Cotton dols. 1,674,000, Wheat 2,352,000, Peanuts 509,000, Sweet potatoes 2,250,000, Kaoliang 407,000, Beans 2,180,000, Corn 370,000.

The six leading imports of the district, in order of importance, are kerosene oil, coal (Hopei is bitterly cold in winter), thread, cigarettes, foreign cloth, and matches, which shows a pretty high percentage of foreign influence on the lives of these folk. On the export side, we find raw cotton, cotton cloth, eye medicine (Tinghsien is famous for it,) wheat and pigs.

HOME INDUSTRY.

In Tinghsien 45,000 persons spend their time at home in spinning, and the thread they turn out is valued at dols. 500,000 a year:—Other industries are Weaving, Mat weaving, Bean curd making, Vermicelli, Noodle.

FARMER'S EXPENDITURE.

The total outlay of a family for the year reaches on dols. 187! It is interesting, in the light of frequent comments on Chinese appetites, to note that more than two-thirds of the expenses of the family is spent on food.

EDUCATION.

We find that 62 per cent of the resident of Tinghsien between the age of 14 to 25 are unable to read or to write their own names, much less peruse the newspapers. In the hsien-wide figures men are 37 per cent illiterate, while 91 per cent of the women are unable to read. It is this great mass of uneducated women which brings China's literacy average down to 38 per cent.

In the case of villages having self-organized Peoples' Schools to teach the "Thousand Characters," 49 per cent of the women and 82 per cent of the men can pass the literacy test.

Of a total of 500 members of Tinghsien families who in the past had graduated from colleges and universities, only 100 were now living in the community.

SOCIAL EVILS.

That no girl under 15 years of age has bound feet shows that the practice can be abolished if proper steps are taken.

Forty per cent of the men and nine per cent of the women were just under 15 years of age, i.e. on reaching puberty, when they married. In the five years between 15 to 19, 40 per cent of the men and 70 per cent of the women found marital bliss. Eleven per cent of the men and 22 per cent of the women were between 20 and 24 when they took the step, seven per cent and one per cent respectively were between 25 and 29, and nine and one were 30 or over.

Only one fourth of one per cent of the people in Tinghsien smoked opium. In other parts of the country it certainly is more so, as witness the recent report of a Nanking official to the effect that 80 per cent of the residents of Shansi smoked it.

Of the 2,700 beggars in Tinghsien, 1,600 were men and 1,100 were women. Indicating once more how the Chinese are following current trends in Western countries, 67 per cent of the families of Tinghsien were in debt when the survey was made. The indebtedness of the majority of the bankrupts was between dols. 500 and dols. 1,000, while only about six per cent went under to the tune of dols. 5,000 or more.

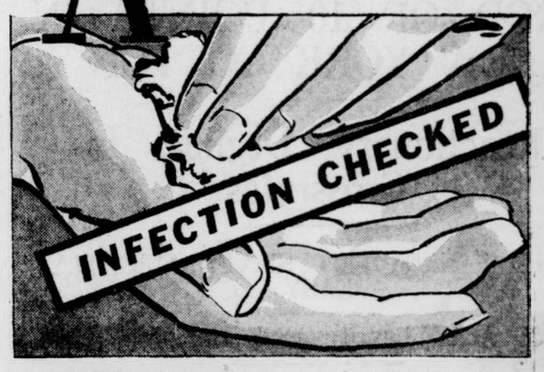
The principal causes of bankruptcy proceedings were high interest rates (responsible for 60 per cent), large consumption and small production, business failure, business losses, and robbery.

FALL IN WAGES.

Ten years ago, an efficient and experienced agricultural worker received dols. 41 a year for his services, and by 1929 the figure had been raised to dols. 55. In 1933, however, he was below what he was 10 years earlier, being paid only dols. 38 a year. Lower-grade labour received better treatment during the depression. Annual remuneration for that class was dols. 16 in 1924, dols. 28 in 1929, and dols. 19 in 1933.

Even more astounding is the pay given to day-labourers on the farms of China. Ten years ago a good worker got 40 cents a day for his toil. By 1929 the figure had been boosted to 42 cents, but last year had dropped to only 14 cents a day! Wages of the lowest class labourers were low enough to start with—only 10 cents—but in 1933 the average return for a hard day's work by one of these men was three cents!—The "People's Tribune."

A CUT-



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Make your teeth whiter, brighter. Begin cleaning them today with Listerine Tooth Paste.

Every Lover Of Hinduism Must Rebel

Warrant For Existence Of "Untouchability" Is Not Shastra But Census Report, Says Gandhiji

Gandhiji writes in the "Harijan" under the Caption "my supposed inconsistency."

The Editor has sent the following received by him for answer:—

"In the "Harijan" of the 9th March Gandhiji is reported to have said that there was no warrant in the shastras for untouchability'. One of the most prominent Pandits who support Mahatmaji's movement is Mahamahopadhyaya Pramatha Nath Tarkabhushan of Benares Hindu University. He has published the letter which he wrote to Gandhiji last year, quoting scriptures in support of Gandhiji. The Pandit wrote that, although there are texts in support of untouchability, there are other texts which stated that an untouchable could be made pure by "deeksha" (initiation) and devotion to God. Thus, according to the Pandit, those chandalas who were not initiated nor devoted to God were untouchables, according to the shastras. Gandhiji's opinion that there is no sanction for untouchability is, therefore, not supported by this Pandit.

Will you kindly state which Pandits have told Gandhiji that there is no sanction for untouchability in the shastras?

Gandhiji himself wrote before that sanatanists had supplied him with many texts from the shastras in support of untouchability but that he did not accept the authority of such passages as they were against the fundamental principles of morality.

Gandhiji's present statement there is no sanction for untouchability in the shastras does not seem to accord with his previous statement, which was that there is such sanction but he did not accept the authority of such passages because they were immoral.

Will you kindly explain the apparent inconsistency, through the columns of the "Harijan?"

I make no hobgoblin of consistency. If I am true to myself from moment to moment, I do not mind all the inconsistencies that may be flung in my face. But in the letter quoted, there is no inconsistency. If I reject certain texts in the shastras as interpolations or inconsistent with the fundamental principles they lay down or with universal morality, surely, a am entitled to say that there is no warrant in the shastras for the practice or belief that the objectionable texts prescribe. I have quoted the opinion of not one but several learned men in support of the contention that shastras do not enjoin untouchability as it is practised to-day. Of course, there is untouchability in the shastras, but it is all curable in accordance with the simple methods prescribed by them. We all become untouchables every day when we attend to natural functions, and our untouchability is cured by simple ablutions. Indeed, even wicked thoughts make us untouchable, but we are cured by resisting them and purifying ourselves by taking the name of God as Ram or Vasudev or Narayan or Shiva and invoking. His never-failing protection. Even so is a Harijan, whose occupation may render him untouchable, cured by prescribed purification. And certain sanatanists claim that there is an incurable untouchability which is handed down from father to son for generations and which will live to the end of Time. And what is the saddest of all is that the sanatanists claim that such untouchables are to be counted by the million. Their warrant for the belief in the existence of several million untouchables is not a shastra, but census reports, which change from time to time and which are prepared by a host of enumerators who have no knowledge of the Hindu shastras and, in numerous cases, are not themselves Hindus. It is thus superstitious belief against which every lover of Hinduism should rise in rebellion.

Latest Commercial News

DROP OF 10 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Reactionary Decline In Crossrates

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat And Linseed Quiet But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

On Wednesday, there was a reactionary decline in crossrates.

NEW YORK COTTON DULL.

The New York cotton market was dull in the absence of any fresh incentive. Operators are disinclined to enter into fresh commitments till the next year's plans for cotton are definitely disclosed by the Government.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold was steady but silver was slightly easy.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat and linseed ruled quiet in the absence of any speculative demand

JUTE FIRM BUT RUBBER EASY.

Tin was steady but jute ruled firm. Rubber was easy.

FAIRLY ACTIVE TRADE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange gave a better showing on improved enquiry Giltedged securities were in good request and trading was fairly active.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	12.34
To-day's opening	12.31
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	12.24
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1935)

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	6.62
To-day's opening	6.59
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.58
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May ..... Rs. 213-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 14.

Cotton was inclined to be dull in the absence of any speculative interest with traders awaiting further announcement from Washington. Meanwhile the fact that the agricultural adjustment administration favour an increase in the acreage with a view to preventing the competition of foreign growths acted as a drag on the market and until Government intentions with regard to the next year's plans for cotton are definitely disclosed, operators are disinclined to enter into fresh commitments.

With a generally quieter tendency prevailing in other markets, cotton for December opened at 12-31 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on December liquidation and southern selling influenced by unfavourable Liverpool advices with December falling to 12.30 thereafter the market became quieter with no important developments with traders marking time pending some fresh incentive.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.24 with a decline of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 14.

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.39/12.38) 12.31/12.29
January (12.51/12.50) 12.40/12.39
March (12.51/12.50) 12.39/12.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.63) 6.58
American March (6.61) 6.56
Egyptian January (8.44) 8.36
Egyptian March (8.45) 8.36

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 14. 10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 214-8 and Rs. 215-2 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 214-12 with New York futures about 4 points down.

Calcutta, Nov. 14.—The Bengal Government have extended the Chapter I (Restrictive Provisions) of Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act to Rangpur District with effect from November 15.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	5.00 3/8
To-day's opening	5.00
To-day's closing	4.99 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	4.99 15/16
To-day's opening	4.99 7/8
To-day's closing	4.99 5/8
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 14.

Previous closing	75.96
To-day's opening	75.90
To-day's opening	75.81
Difference	—.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 14.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar 4.99 7/8 and thereafter slightly eased to 4.99 13/16. Subsequently the rate showed very small variations.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.99 5/8.

The franc opened at 75.90 and remained practically quiet due to the lack of support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.84

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 14.

The market was quiet.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 7.8d.	24 3.4d
Forward	25d.	24 7.8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 14.

Gold (£6-19-0 1/2) 6-19-3 1/2

BULLION

London, Nov. 14.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 7/8d.) 24 3/4d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-0 1/2) £6-19-3 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 14.

3 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 14. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.72 1/8) 5.71 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.62) 37.65
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (58.59) 58.40
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/2) 1-4 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/10, 67/13 and 68/0/6. Prices weakened today on scattered selling and liquidation while unfavourable London cables caused further easiness with prices further declining on renewed selling pressure and closed quiet at Rs. 66/11, 66/13 and 67.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/8/9, 34/9/9 and 34/10/9. There was very little doing owing to the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad but later owing to some slight easiness in sterling, prices slightly improved and closed steady at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/9 and 34/10/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 58 3.4 March 63 1/8 and May 65 1/8. In the absence of any interest the market lacked vigour due to disappointing foreign advices and business was extremely limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 14.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99 7/8 i.e. 1/8 less than the previous closing. Prices declined owing to the lack of enquiry and favourable weather conditions in the southwest.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 14.

Argentine linseed opened quiet with December at 11.50 but there was entire absence of speculative demand influenced by uncertainty regarding present crop prospects with December remaining at 11-50 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/8 buyers £228 1/2 sellers) £228 1/4 buyers £228 1/2 sellers. Steady
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers) £10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £31) £30 3/4 to £31
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher 2-2 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov. new crop (£15 3/8) £15 1/2 paid.
Dunlop Nov (£18 sellers) £18 sellers.
Lightening Nov (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16) 6 5/16 paid and buyers.
Jan-March (6 5/8) 6 1/2 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov. (£11 1/16) £11 1/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 14. 10-30 p.m.

The market was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Restricted Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged with moderate business. Coals were dull. In teas the undertone continued steady, but business was somewhat restricted. The Miscellaneous disclosed no special importance. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Government Paper 96/11; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/1; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/2; 3 per cent New Loan 1941 100/3; 4 per cent Loan 1943 105/5; 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 114/2; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 109/5; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/4; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 117/14; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40 109/5.

Banks:—Allahabad Pref 130; Imperial Fully paid 160; Imperial Conty 404 small lot.

Railways:—Ahmedpur Katwa 86; Bankura Damoodar River 86 small lot; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 68; Hardwar Dehra Branch 117; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed 84 small lot.

Cotton:—Bowreah A pref 193; Bowreah ordy 341 small lot; Dunbar ordy 154/8; Kesoram 4/15; New Victoria pref 5/7.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21/8; Bengal 237 small lot; Equitable 25; New Manbhoom 49/4; Pench Valley 43/4 ex div. small lot; Talcher 2/2.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 12/13; Alliance 316 small lot; Alexandra pref 131; Anglo India 419/8 small lot; Bally 196/8; Barnagore 164; Belvedere 397 small lot; Birla 14/12; Budge Budge 337 small lot; Chamdany 171/8 small lot; Cheviot 210; Clive 82/8 small lot; Craig 1/4; Delta ordy 365; Ft. William 271 small lot; Gourepore 600 ex div; Howrah 56/4; Hukumchand 14/2 small lot; India 338; Kamarhatty 548; Kankanarrah 477; Kelvin pref 145; Lansdowne 157; Lawrence 523; Megna 37/8; National 25/4 small lots; New Central 373 small lot; Northbrook pref 143 ex div; Nuddea 50/8; Orient 207/7; Presidency 5/13; Reliance 77/14 cum div; Standard 345 small lot; Waverley 2/6 small lot; Minings: Burma Corpn 8/8; Tavoy Tin 2/15; Cement Reliance Firebricks 10; Chemical Industry: Bengal Chemical ordy 324/8 small lot; Electric and Telephones: Bengal Telephone ordy 17/6; Bengal Telephone pref 5/6; Mirzapore Electric 6; Muzaffarpore 9/2; Eng. Companies: Bengal Iron 3/12; Burn and Co. 131; British India Electric Constn 5/8; Britania Building and Iron 4/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6/8; Indian Galvanizing 9/4; Insurance Co., Concord of India 11/4 premium.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corpn. ordy 2/8; B. I. Corpn. defd 1/11; Britania Biscuits 8/5; Calcutta Tram ordy 9/12; Indian Rubber Manufacturers 4/4 premium; Ivan Jones 3/8; Walford Transport 1/11; Oil Shares: Howrah Oil 11/4; Jimah 1 point 08 cts; Saw Mills and Timber: Bengal Timber Trading 139 small lots; Shipping companies: Indian General Navigation pref 125 small odd lot; Scindia Steam Navigation 15.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 19; Cawnpore ordy 35/8; Carew and Co. 20/11; New Savan 13/12; Raza 139; Samastipore 12/2.

Tea:—East India 14/4; Ethelbarrie 12/12; Huldibari 27/8 ex div; Hattikhira 28/8; Hasimara 45/8 ex div; Jawbirpara 22; Texpur ordy 12/2.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1905/06/36 Calcutta Municipal 101/2; 5 per cent. 1920/24/45 Sijua Jherriah Power 98 small lot.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL ADVANCE IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

GOLD MINING SHARES DECIDEDLY FIRMER

Large Business In Cocoa But Rubber And Wheat Easy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

On the Stock Exchange following the Treasury announcement about the repayment of 1932 issue bonds (mentioned yesterday). Giltedged Securities advanced sensationally.

The revival of strong investment found the market short of floating supply with the result that the rise in prices was continuous and at the close in many cases it was well over £2 compared to yesterday.

Other sections were comparatively quiet except Gold Minings which were decidedly firmer.

Among commodities wheat was easier owing to liquidations; rubber was weaker due to fears of the devaluation of the Dutch guilder. In cocoa large business was done after speculative buying and the market eased on profit taking but closed steady.

Wall Street is irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 14. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were in a cheerful disposition. Giltedgeds were a prominent feature.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88 7/8 £90 1/4
4 per cent Government Loar (£109) £110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£114 3/4) £115 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/4) £119 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £107 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/8) £118 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 5/8) 11 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 1/2
Musical Industries (30-9) 30-9
Princhin Johnson (43-3) 43-3
Imperial Chemical Defd 36-4 1/2 36-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (113-9) 113-9
Sanpauls 7 p.c. coffee
Realisation 1930 (£97) £97
Dunlop Rubber (48-0) 48-3
University Ordinary (22-7 1/2) 23-3
Ford Motors (40-0) 38-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7) 7
British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (136-6) 135-10 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (17-3) 17-3
Distillers (93-3) 93-3
Bredrurd Dyers (10-9) 10-9
British Celonese (10-0) 10-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-6) 47-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-9) 8-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 23 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

SEEING THROUGH OTHER'S EYES

Cardiff Surgeon Restores Sight By Grafting

After years of blindness two women have left London eye hospitals seeing through the eyes of other women—thanks to operations by a brilliant Welsh surgeon, writes the "News Chronicle".

They found that they had to "learn to see". They helped each other. Now they have parted.

One, Mrs. Daphne Muir, wife of Dr. Raydon Muir, of Capetown, has gone to America. The other is left in her English home.

They were operated on by Dr. Tudor Thomas, of Cardiff. Mrs. Muir had not, seen for ten years, her fellow sufferer for 30 years.

When a woman has not seen since she was a child she discovers what mistaken ideas blind persons have about the world around them.

Her first lessons in seeing take the form of drawings on a blackboard; ships and houses, dogs and cats, flowers and faces are drawn for her. She learns to know what they are.

Next she is asked to fill the details; to put funnels on to a ship, or flowers on stems. Then she learns to distinguish the faces of those who come to see her—and to see things in focus as a whole.

NAME KEPT SECRET

Mrs. Muir was treated in Moorfields Eye Hospital, and the other woman, whose name is not divulged in the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Explaining Dr. Tudor Thomas's operation, Mr. A. G. M. Tarrant, secretary of Moorfields, said to a "News Chronicle" representative: "It is necessary to wait until there is a patient in the hospital with an eye which, although useless, has a healthy cornea. It is from this cornea that the required graft is taken.

"Mrs. Muir's right eye was operated upon in September last year and her left eye in April this year. In each case the necessary graft was taken from the eye of another woman."

Other of Dr. Thomas's successful cases included a New Zealand sheep farmer, who could not see for 35 years; Dr. Axel Munthe, the Swedish author of "The Story of San Michele," and a Lambeth girl, who became blind at 14 and is now learning to see again.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 14. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 1/4) £88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£98) £98 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£111 3/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£114 1/2) £115
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108 1/2) £109
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (105 1/4) £106 1/4
3 per cent Indian 1948/47 (£116 1/4) £116 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115) £115 1/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (25-0) 25-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-0
Donaro Tea (52-0) 52-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30-6) 30-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (12 3/4) 12 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (51-9) 50 6
Rand Mines (135-0) 136-3

OIL SHARES

Venezulela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (42-6) 42-6
Burma Oil (76-3) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3
Shell Transport (42-6) 42-6
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 14.

General Motors (dol 31) dol 30 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/4) dol 11 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 35 1/8) dol 34 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 78) dol 79 1/4

Satisfactory Turnover In Yarn Market

IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES

Moderate Turnover In Art-Silks

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

During the Diwali and New Year Week, the Yarn market remained fairly steady with satisfactory turnover in almost all kinds of yarns. During the Hindu New Year week, it is reported that the local Mills as well as upcountry Mills sold about 20,000 bales of Cotton Grey yarns most of which consisted of Coarse yarns from No. 2s. to No. 14 1/2s. at prices which leave fair margin to the Mills. There was only a moderate sale in medium and fine counts from 20s. to 40s and most of these counts were purchased by Calcutta markets. Amongst the various markets, Southern India has taken up considerably large quantities of 10 1/2, 11 1/2s. and 14 1/2s. during the Diwali week. As regards Kathiawar, Marwar, Gujarat and round about markets most of the sales in 4s, 6 1/2s. and 8 1/2s. have been arranged. Punjab has shown only moderate activities and the prices offered are yet comparatively poor. Rangoon has bought only limited quantities of 10 1/2s. but buying is very limited. Export Markets have been very quite on account of recent increases in Tariffs and hardly any business of Importance has been arranged. During the New Year week, no sales of importance have been arranged in English yarns at all. As regards Japanese and Shanghai yarns Import Houses have not been able to do any forward sales but speculative turnover in Mercerized yarns amongst dealers was fairly heavy. Art Silk yarns, Spun Silk yarns and Woollen yarns, did not show any large turnover during the Diwali week. On the whole the bulk of business during the New Year has been satisfactory and the future outlook seems to be rather more hopeful than for the last few days.

ENGLISH YARNS

The competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns is as keen as ever and the recent increase in prices of Manchester yarns is a further handicap to any fresh forward business in English yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices have shown further improvement in all kinds of Japanese yarns owing to shortage of stocks and Import Houses quoting somewhat higher prices. In 40s. Single as well as in twofold Grey yarns stocks are smaller and spot prices have shown distinct improvement. In Mercerized yarns speculative turnover is maintained amongst the dealers but the bulk of business is considerably reduced. Sampin have been fluctuating along with Cotton whereas Exchange has remained very steady.

ART SILK YARNS

Turnover in Art Silk yarns during the last two weeks has been very moderate and sales are only limited. As regards Italian Lustred yarns there has been a continued good demand for 150s. from various important consuming districts after the recent reduction in prices but the arrivals are very limited and stocks are not sufficient to meet the increased demand from the consuming districts. In case of Japanese yarns turnover has been considerably reduced on account of their nominally higher quotations. Dealers have been awaiting further developments and do not seem inclined to see their holdings at much lower prices in the hope of some improvement in prices in the next few days. As regards forward rates Japanese Import Houses have been quoting very irregular prices and in the present state of the market dealers are not inclined to enter into any forward transactions. During the week the reduction of one anna per lb., by Italrayon has been announced in case of Delustred yarns but—this has not induced any purchases from the dealers in as much as this reduction has been considered very inadequate. Sales of Dull yarns therefore have been practically nil even after the reduction. The tendency is irregular and uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

The market has been steady with fairly good turnover during the past two weeks. Some of the Mills after making satisfactory sales during the Diwali week, have been quoting slightly higher prices but the market is not inclined to pay any higher prices on account of limited demand from the consuming districts. The undertone is distinctly steady and outlook is rather more hopeful.

GAMBLING—"HONEST & DISHONEST"

British Home Secretary Attempts A Distinction

There has been nothing more dishonest than the manner of running the Irish Sweepstake", said Sir John Gilmour, the Home Secretary, in Glasgow (in mail week), when he revealed part of the Government's plans for the Lotteries Bill.

"The greater part of the money", he said, "is either in the hands of those who have handled it, or it has not gone to the hospitals in the main, but to the Free State Government for the time being."

Christmas draws run by trade unions and other bodies were contrary to the law, but he said: "I am anxious to see these very things made legal."

The Bill was meant to legalise what was illegal, and he was convinced that lotteries of the kind he had in mind benefited a great many poor people.

"RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS."

"I am legalising this kind of thing", he continued, "but I must have some limit to it. I know no subject upon which there is greater diversity of opinion, and we have also religious objections.

"No one who looks at this priblem can suppose that any Government or any legislation is going to prevent British men and women having their flutter", he declared.

That was his answer to those who clamoured for State lotteries.

He was cheered for this declaration on dog racing: "I am convinced no sane man or wman would say it is right that this form of betting should be available every night of the week and on Sundays.

"There ought to be a limit, and that is why the Government has introduced this Bill making the limit of 109 days, which is as much as and more than any horse racing in this country."

SEDITION BILL'S CAUSE.

On the Sedition Bill he explained one of the reasons for the Cabinet's insistence on it.

"There are some", he declared, "who deliberately print literature of a character which is subversive to the discipline of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and even to the Police."

It was because the Government knew there were printing presses and certain bodies of individuals who were deliberately doing these things that this Bill was being put through.—"News Chronicle".

TORY M. P. HOWLED DOWN

He Had Attempted To Uphold "Sedition" Bill

A Conservative M.P. mounted the main platform at a Manchester demonstration in mail week against the Incitement to Disaffection Bill and defiantly announcer that he intended to vote for the Bill.

The M.P. was Mr. E. A. Radford, member for the Rusholme division.

After Labour M.P.s, clergymen and Communists had denounced the Bill Mr. Radford said: "I have never known such complete misconception in regard to any measure. It is untrue that the Bill makes persons in possession of Pacifist literature liable to imprisonment."

A storm of protest greeted this statement, and when Mr. Radford urged that, because you were already liable to be searched for suspected stolen goods therefore it was not such a terrible thing to give the police power to enter and search your home and your family for seditious papers, he was howled down.

MAN AND WIFE TAKE TURNS IN GAOL

To Keep Their Business Going!

Joe Romeo and his wife were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Pittsburg in mail week.

They pleaded that if they went to prison together their motor garage business would be ruined.

The judge decided that Mrs. Romeo would serve her sentence first and that her husband would surrender himself for imprisonment when she was released.—"Sunday Express."

New York Cotton Quiet On Liquidation

DECEMBER LIQUIDATION HINDERING ADVANCE

Cloth Business Improving

FOREIGN BUYING AT THE DECLINE

Bombay, Nov 14

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on liquidation, but later advanced on foreign buying.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 4 points but prices declined 10 points from the opening level on long liquidation. In the afternoon there was some foreign buying which hardened prices which closed unchanged to 3 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.60c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.63c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point to unchanged on Tuesday. There was little trade calling otherwise the market was featureless. Later on prices declined on outside liquidation on disappointing New York advices and straddle selling. The market closed quiet at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.90d.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points with January 4.99, March 4.94 and May 4.98.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 4 to 1 point. Uppers futures were irregular and closed unchanged to 2 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 points but Ashmouni futures declined 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Moderate Southern selling Some profit taking. Trade fair buyers Spot houses bought December sold distants.

New York: Advance was checked by realising and local and Southern selling. Expect good support on dips. Domestic consumption is increasing.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

(1) "Advance was checked by realising and local and southern selling. Expect good support on dips. Domestic consumption is increasing."

(2) "The New York cotton exchange estimates domestic consumption during last month at 525,000 bales which compares with 296,000 bales the preceding month and 504,000 bales in the corresponding month last year. Trade is inclined to await further announcement from Washington. The undertone is good both here and in goods markets. Prices will probably work higher. Cottonseed oil, New York, October consumption is 360,000 barrels which compares with 257,000 in the corresponding month last year. We look for higher prices."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:

Advance was checked by realising and local and Southern selling. Expect good support on dips. Domestic consumption is increasing.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their foreign friends under yesterday's date:

New York: Advance checked by realizing, local Southern selling; expect good support dips; domestic consumption increasing.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:

The market was quiet but steady some realizing and Southern selling being absorbed by trade on reports of increasing consumption. The removal of all foreign exchange barriers by the American Government is interpreted to indicate the possible stabilization of the dollar and expansion of currency.

It is generally felt that until the Administration announce their next season's acreage programme trade is not likely to follow any sharp advance.

In the event of their being no material increase in acreage prices may advance but until there is a broadening in speculative demand we believe the pressure of loan cotton will keep prices in check.

Owing to the Elections the Local market will not open to-day till 5-30 p.m.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

December liquidation hindering advance; hedges negligible; goods business improving; sentiment better.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 13.

December 1934	12.34
January 1935	12.40
March 1935	12.44
May 1935	12.45
July 1935	12.42
Middling Spot	12.60

NEW YORK.
New York Nov. 13.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.37
January 1935	12.51
March 1935	12.50
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.33
January 1935	12.46
March 1935	12.46

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/19/0-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 13.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
November 1934 ..		6.64
December 1934 ..		6.62
January 1935 ..	6.64	6.62
February 1935 ..		6.60
March 1935	6.62	6.59
April 1935		6.57
May 1935		6.56
June 1935		6.54
July 1935		6.53
August 1935 ..		6.47
September 1935 ..		6.41
October 1935 ..		6.35
Middling Spot ..		6.90

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 13.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.43-3/4
Amsterdam	7.40-1/4
Brussels	21.47-1/2
Madrid	36.65
Milan	58.46
Berne	15.43-1/2
Paris	75.96
Prague	119.87
New York	
Closing cross rate	.. 4.99-15/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 13.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	69 N.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	87-1/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-7/8
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	88-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	116-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134
National Bank of India ..	46
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Nov. 13.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/2
Yellow Metal	34-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	228-1/2

SEEDS.
London, Nov. 13.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Dec. sellers £9/0/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/15/0.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £11/1/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con't) C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/12/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/2/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Nov. 13.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Nov. sellers 17/6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 18/0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 13.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-7/16.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Nov./Dec. sellers 21/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Nov/Dec. sellers 22/3.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 24/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Nov. 13.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	54,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-3/4 per cent to 0-7/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The local forward market opened at Rs. 214|4 for Broach A.|M. delivery at 5-30 p.m. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 215|- but at this level there was some liquidation which again depressed prices. Late at 7 p.m. quotatons were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	214	12	0
Oomra D.|J.	186	8	0
Bengal D.|J.	134	12	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 14.

Bengal Superfine	142/44
Bengal Fine	129/31
Bengal F.G.	119/24
Sindh-Punjab Fine	127/29
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	117/22
Wardha-Hingt	197/199
Nagpur Savner	197/199
Pundhurna	185/187
Yeotmal	183/185
Arvi	184/186
Ellichpur	184/186
Amraoti-Berar	183/185
Khamgaon	183/185
Mulkapur	175/177
Khandesh	174/176
Jalna/Sailu	175/177
Burwah Sanavad	174/176
Broach Fine	211/213
Punjab/American	222/224
Punjab/American mix	212/217
Cambodia	282/287
Miraj/Sangli	207/212
Compta Good	202/207
Bagalkot	187/192
Kampala	359/62
Busoga	357/59
Jinja	353/55
Manza	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Nov. 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	42	2,894
Central India	...	4,643
Barsi and Nagar	50	5,415
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	469
Berar	...	3,822
Central Provinces	...	1,524
Total Oomras	92	18,767
Dholera	45	9,235
N.-W. Provinces	25	838
Rajputana	...	1,233
Sind-Punjab	714	12,189
Broach	113	2,517
Compta and Dharwar	...	12,094
Westerns-Northerns	52	12,170
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	16,770
Persian	...	1,634
American	309	2,540
Egyptian and African	707	39,207
Total	4,157	129,191

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 8th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	3,244	61,677
Japan and China	1,993	102,341
Coast Ports	...	4,939
Up-country by Rail	...	28,141
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	...	500
Total	5,237	197,598

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Nov. 14.

November, 1934:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	45,670
Linseed	157
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	225
Gingellyseed	1,154
Poppyseed	404
Groundnuts	1,698
Castorseed	108
Rice	12,796
Myrabollams	445
Cottonseed	1,112
Gram	831
Joowar	660
Maize	1,228
Bajree	2,148
Coal	1,477
	Tons.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-8-6.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 3-14-3.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 7-9.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-7-9.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3-5-6.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-9.
Kesar Rs. 14-7.
African Rs. 13-9.
Java spot F. 2.90.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov. 13.

December	1.82+.02
March	1.72+.02
May	1.75+.03
July	1.80+.01

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 13.

November	11.70—05
December	11.50
February	11.08+04

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 13-11-34	2516000	4013000
Receipts Yesterday 13-11-34	54000	60000
Exports to date 13-11-34	1571000	2812000
Stock at Ports 9-11-34	3155000	3936000
Stock Interior Towns 9-11-34	1919000	2081000
Stock Liverpool 9-11-34	937000	833000
Visible Supply 9-11-34	6833000	8772000
Quantity in Sight 9-11-34	4268000	6415000
Quantity out of Sight 9-11-34	2754000	4196000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 14

B. C. RATE—
T. T. D. D. 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/32 Nov-Feb
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 March-June
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 Nov-Jan
Banks buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Nov Mar.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T. T. 269 1/4
Banks selling T. T. 267 1/4
Banks buying T. T. 265
PARIS—
Banks selling D. D. 568
Banks buying D. D. 578
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D. D. 55 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D. D. 55
JAPAN—
Banks selling T. T. 77 7/8
Banks buying T. T. 77 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D. D. 112 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D. D. 93
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D. D. 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D. D. 91 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.00 1/4 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/16 14th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 14th instant
Java/London 7.36 1/4 13th instant
London/Paris 75.96 13th instant
London/Belgium 21.47 1/2 13th instant
London/Switzerland 15.43 1/2 13th instant
London/Italy 58.46 13th instant
London/Berlin 12.43 3/4 13th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 13th instant
London/New York 4.99 15/16 13th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.40 1/4 13th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-19-6 12th instant £6-19-0 1/2 13th instant
Silver London Ready 25 1/4 12th instant 24 7/8 13th instant
Silver London Forward 25 3/8 12th instant 25 13th instant
Silver New York ready closed 12th instant 56.00 13th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1/2 per cent 12th instant 7/16 per cent 13th instant.
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 12th instant 5/8 per cent 13th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c.
3 mos 1 1/4 p.c.
6 mos 2 p.c
Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Bombay, Nov. 14

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £87 4/4 and
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £98
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £111 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £114 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106 3/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 13

Broach A/M 1935 opening 217 1/4; highest 217 3/4; lowest 215 1/2; closing 215 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 189 1/4; highest 189 1/4; lowest 187 1/2; closing 187 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 137; highest 137; lowest 135 3/4; closing 135 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 1? 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 3 3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES
Bombay, Nov 13

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York December 144 at Cross Rate 5.00 3/8
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1935 (expected) Liverpool May 1935 (expected) Rs. 71 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1935 (expected) New York May (closing) Rs. 62 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.00 3/8

BALDWIN MINE PRODUCTION

The General Manager of the Burma Corporation, Limited reports the following developments:—Chinaman Lode—Intermediate (37 feet) Level has been crosscut West of 1620 feet South exposing 32 feet of ore on the North side assaying

Silver per ton 14 ozs; lead 18.6 per cent; zinc 15.3 per cent; copper nil.

And 6 1/2 feet of ore on the South side assaying

Silver per ton 8.6 ozs; lead 12 per cent; zinc 17.5 per cent; copper nil.

Also No. 1 Level has been crosscut West at 1501 feet South exposing 12 1/2 feet of ore assaying

Silver per ton 16.5 ozs; lead 13.8 per cent; zinc 19.9 per cent; copper nil.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 13

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	15
Electric Bond Common	9
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	36
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	39
Consolidated Gas	24
Western Union Telg	35
Radio Corporation	6
New York Central	21 1/2
Erie R R	12
Great North Pfd	15
Distillers Seagram	15
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	34 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	23 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/4
Kennecott Copper	17
International Harvestor	36
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	25
General Motors	30 3/4
Socony	15
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	20 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr	51

Market irregular with weakness in Utilities on rate cut menace.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

New York Stock Exchange:—Easy.
New York Call Rate 1 per cent

Anaconda	11 1/8
U S Steel	34 3/8
G Motors	30 3/4
I Nickel	23 1/4
Silver:—Ready	55 1/4
Call Loan London 1/4 to 1/2 per cent	
T T London on New York 5.00 3/8	
City Bank	20 3/4
Chase Bank	24
Socony	14 7/8
N Y Central	21 3/8
W U Teleg	35

Total business:—1 million
T T N Y/Paris 6.58 3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 13

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
November 1934	8.47
December 1934	8.39
January 1935	8.42
March 1935	8.44
May 1935	8.44
July 1935	8.44
F.G.F. Spot	8.76

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 13

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.20
Fine (Good Staple)	5.35
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.50
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.03
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.18
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.33
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.47
Fine	3.57
Superfine	3.67
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.57
Fine	3.67
Superfine	3.77

LONDON SILVER
London, Nov. 13

Silver—Market closed quietly tedays.

Spot, ...	24-7/8
Forward	25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 13.

December 1934	12.33
January 1935	12.38
March 1935	12.46
Middling Spot	12.63

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 13.

December	1.00+1/8c.
May	0.99 1/2+3/8c.
July	0.94+1/4c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

December	58 3/8—1 1/4d.
March	62 3/4—1 1/8d.
May	64 5/8—7/8d.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	£3. 2.6.
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0.10.9.
Turner and Newall	2. 9.3.
Associated Electric Industries	1. 2.0.
Attock Oil	0.11.0.
Associated Portland Cement	1.17.0.
Electric Supply Corporation	2.18.9.
Ooregum Gold Minings Preferred	0.16.0.
Beira Railways	0.14.0.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2.17.6.
Marconi International Marine	1.11.3.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3. 4.6.
General Electric Ord.	2. 7.6
London and Thames haven Oil Wharves	4. 4.4 1/2
L. M. and S. Rly. 4 per cent	85. 0.0.
G'tee Pref	
International Rlys. of C. America	dol5.50
Malayalam Plantations	1.14.9.
British Burma Petroleum	0. 6.9.
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1.11.6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0.19.6.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0. 8.9.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0. 2.5
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0.3 2.6% p.c.

Market.—Firm.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The local Silver market ruled quiet on long liquidation Kartak delivery declined to Rs. 67|6 and the highest quoted was Rs. 67|12 Gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Ready Silver	67	6	0
Kartak delivery	67	8	0
Magsar delivery	67	12	0
Ready Gold	34	9	0
Kartak delivery	34	9	9
Magsar delivery	34	10	9

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Nov 12

Marhowrah	8 14 0
Ghughly	8 4 0
Basti	8 12 0
Padrauna	8 2 0
Savan (Indian)	8 3 0
Khadda	8 2 0
Khatkuiyan	8 2 0
Captaingunj	8 2 0
Tomkohi AA	8 2 0
Tomkohi AAA	8 3 0
Tomkohi AAAA	8 4 0
Behta	8 12 0
Begamabad	8 12 0
Cawnpore	8 10 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 2nd November 1934.

LIABILITIES.

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00.000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	7,48,70,000
Other Deposits	78,38,42,000
Sundries	1,41,58,000
	Rs. 98,08,70,000

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Government Securities	49,71,25,000
Loans	2,19,12,000
Cash Credits	13,76,05,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,08,16,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	19,75,000
Dead Stock	2,50,60,000
Sundries	60,38,000
Balances with other Banks	16,47,000
	71,21,78,000
Cash	26,86,92,000
	Rs. 98,08,70,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	897.000
Advances and Investments in London	1,509.200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	127.200

Percentage 30.81
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Liabilities:—	Rs.	
Public Deposits	1,81,89,000	decrease
Other Deposits	1,48,03,000	increase
Assets:—		
Bank's Investments	93,26,000	increase
Loans	6,32,000	decrease
Cash Credits	7,64,000	decrease
Bills discounted and purchased	23,23,000	decrease
Cash	1,07,75,000	decrease

Percentage 30.81

MR. THAKKAR VISITS SURAT

Performs Opening Ceremony Of Library For Harijans

(From Our Correspondent)
SABARMATI, Nov. 13

Syt. A. V. Thakkur, the General Secretary of the H. S. Sangh Delhi paid a short visit to Gujarat.

He arrived at Surat on the evening of the 11th instant, and straight from the station went to the Kajipura Harijan Locality, where the Surat students union had invited him to open the free reading room to be run in the Harijan Locality, under the auspices of the union. He then attended the informal meeting of the members of the Surat District Harijan Sevak Sangh, and had discussion with them, regarding the outline of work. He left for Sabarmati, the same night, arriving there early morning of the 12th instant.

He attended a meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, and left for Kathiawar the next morning.

DONATIONS TO SRI CHITRA HOME

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 13

The Maharaja made a donation of half a lakh of rupees for the Sri Chitra Home at the time of the investiture.

Mr. V. S. Subramania Iyer, President of the Board of management of Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and Infirm after the opening ceremony announced a donation of rupees 1,000 by Her Highness the Junior Maharani and Rs. 500 by Rao Saheb T. Padmanabha who was recently awarded the title of Udara Sromani.

The Cottage Industries Exhibition organised by the Birthday Celebrations Committee came to a close to-day with presentation of medals and certificates of merit to winners.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Nov 14

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94 1
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 108/10/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 108/11/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/11

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 108 8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/4
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1921 100/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/1
4 per cent 1943 105/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 1[illegible] 8
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent 1 Deb 1954 124/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 124/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/6

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs 94-2 declined to Rs 93-14 to firm again to Rs 94-7 to close as above.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.12 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.5 degrees 1.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.9 degrees 1.1 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED NOV. 14, 1934

At 8-7 a. m. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.1 degree F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.24 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.04 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the official barometer reading 0.001 inches for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CARDAMOM AUCTIONS.

Kombai, Nov. 14.

The Secretary, Cardamom Krishigars Sangam, Kombai has sent the following telegram:—

Kombai cardamom market report, result of to-day's auctions prices per Thulam of 810 tolas weight, Malabar Tharaipadams 22 green 24|25 Mysore 26|27, Sandhipara Mysore 35|6, pure seeds 29, sold 550, Thulam market firm.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, has received the following donations during the months of July, August and September 1934:—

The Liquidator, the Indian Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (In voluntary liquidation) Rs. 50; Mr J F Sales de Souza Depoe in memory of Leas G. de Souza Depoe and Kamal Depoe of Anjuna Bardez Goa Rs. 15; The staff of the Zaveri Bazar Branch of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. through Mr. F. A. Cama Rs. 10; Mr B K Dhuru Rs. 10; Mr Maneckji M Billimoria Rs. 10; From "P" in the sacred memory of his deceased mother through the Manager, The Kaiser-i-Hind Rs. 5; Mr C Parekh Rs. 5; The Indian Red Cross Society, 75 pairs bedsheets; Mr E R Noble sarees 74; cholies 74; and shirts 129.

Sweets from Shah Gangji Ladha, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Bai Sumatibai Manilal, V K Mody, Dharamdas Prabhudas Kothari, Thakar Harji Hirji, Asaria Meghraj, Umarsi Deoraj, Patil Ratansi Velji Co., Shah Thakarsi Mulji and Co., Dongarsi, Monsi, Karamsi Chotha, Palan Hemraj, Lalji Palan, Dhanji Bhajrai and Co., Natha Deoji, Altibhai Jethabhai, Sha Raoji Dhanji Co., Khetsi Jetha, Mazgaon Kapad Bazar, Seth Shantidas Asukaran, Nanji Khetsi, Lalji Marsi Co., Hirji Kalaskar, Lalji Kowerji, Hirji Malsi, Vukera Veeraec, Rupchand Nathumal, Lalji Kanji, Velji Deoji, Kapoorchand Shangaraji, N. Powel and Co., Veerchand Jairam

MOHAN'S GUIDE TO INDIAN PROFESSIO[illegible] STU[illegible]
CONTAINS LAT[illegible]
ALL AGRICULT[illegible]
CIAL & FORES[illegible]
VETERINA[illegible]
PROFESSIO[illegible]
OF POU[illegible]
& PHYS[illegible]
AM[illegible]

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

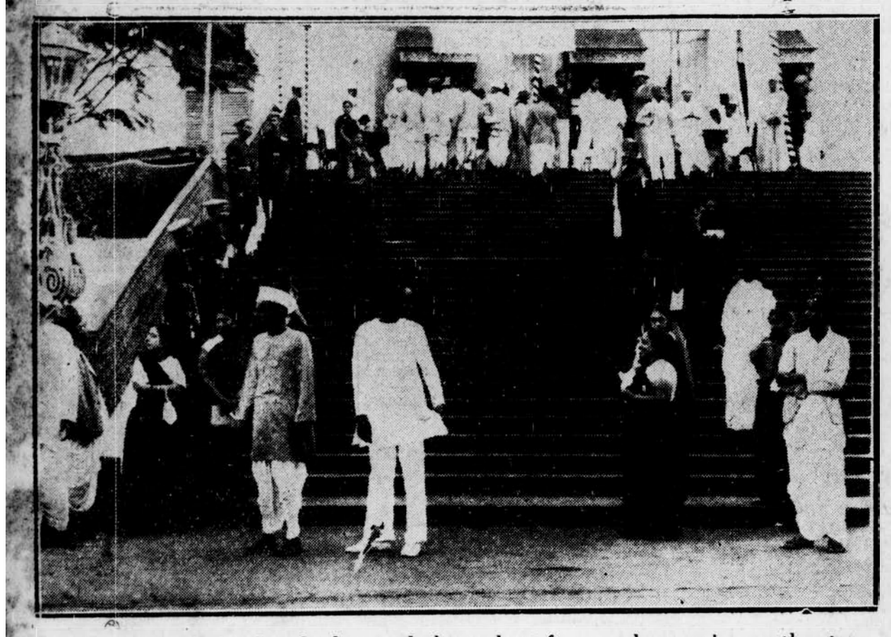
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

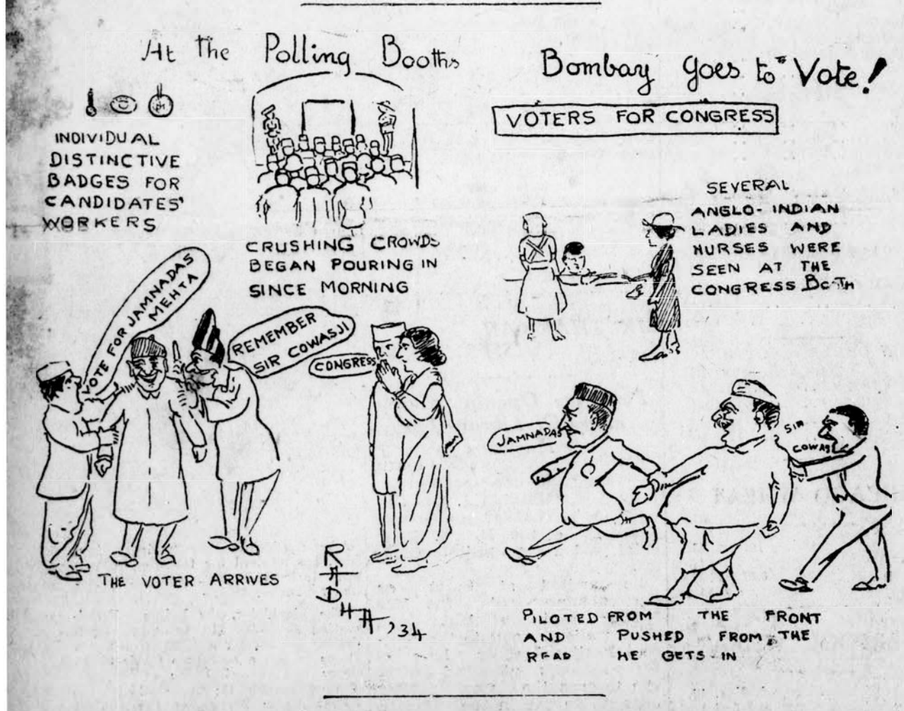
BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

LIVELY SCENES AT POLLING BOOTHS



Several Desh Sevikas had posted themselves from early morning on the steps of the Town Hall to canvass votes for the Congress candidates.



Town Hall. Note the Congress volunteer sitting on the Congress lorry with a national flag in hand.

CONGRESS VOTERS INVADE BOOTHS

Polling Arrangements Inadequate

(Through the Congress Election Campaign Bureau).

The voting began most splendidly for the Congress from the moment it started at exactly 8 a.m.

Crowds of Congress voters had invaded the booths long before the appointed time. The polling arrangements, however, were unsatisfactory and inadequate in all the four booths in the City. They were the worst at Muzaffarabad Hall, near Frere Bridge (South), Grant Road, which is the centre for "D" and "E" Wards and at Seth Jivraj Navi Wadi, near Princess Street Police Station, Picket Road, which is the centre for "B" and "C" Wards.

Looking to the large numbers of voters as many as 12,000 at Muzaffarabad Hall and about the same number at Picket Road centre, we have got to say that the places selected are absolutely unsuitable for the heavy traffic of voters. This difficulty of bad location is being particularly experienced at Muzaffarabad Hall, which has got only one gate to go in and come out.

INADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS.

At each of these two centres, there were not more than half a dozen clerks for issuing slips. It is physically impossible for such a small number of clerks to issue slips to thousands of voters, who make a rush at the booth. Unless satisfactory improvements are immediately made in the polling arrangements, we are afraid, that a large number of voters will have to return from the polling booths without using their votes. It is a very scandalous affair, especially when it is remembered that Government could have provided more efficient machinery to deal with the situation. The protest against these inadequate and unsatisfactory arrangements was promptly made to the Collector and unless things are set right immediately, the candidates are bound to suffer.

MORE CLERKS WANTED.

Almost every voter, who goes to the booth carries with him a card of one of the candidates giving his roll number, book number, etc., and if these cards are accepted in place of the slips that are issued by the official clerks, the difficulty can be immediately got over. After all, this slip-issuing by an official clerk is a mere formality and nothing will be lost if the cards of candidates were accepted. It is in no way better or more legal than the cards of a candidate. If need be these cards can be formally initialled by the clerks issuing slips. Unless the machinery at the disposal of the polling officers at Muzaffarabad Hall and Picket Road centres is made more efficient by the addition of sufficient number of clerks, we dare say, half the number of voters will never get a chance to cast their votes.

There is so much annoyance caused to the voters due to this tedious delay in getting the voting slips that some of them walked away from the booths in disgust.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

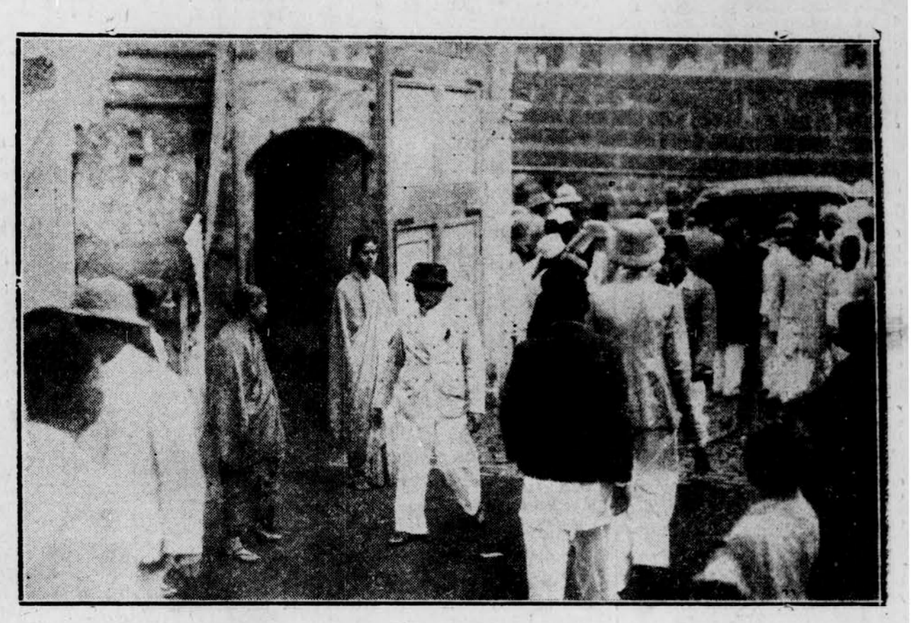
Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress Working Committee arrived here last night by Karachi Mail.

He was received at the station by prominent Congressmen.—United Press.

MR. JAGANNATH FOR WARDHA

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

On a special invitation from Gandhiji to discuss the industrial working in the Punjab Mr. Jagannath, a prominent Congress worker of Lahore left for Wardha last night.—United Press.



Desh Sevikas at the gates of the Muzafferabad Hall.

JAMNADAS MEHTA
REMEMBER SIR COWASJI
VOTE FOR CONGRESS
CONGRESS CARTOON POSTERS WERE PROMINENT & PROFUSE
POLICE BUNDOBAST WAS GOOD.
THE SCRUTINY IN THE ROLL
LOTS OF TINY TOTS WITH NO POWER TO VOTE WERE IN EVIDENCE
RADH '34
A GROUP OF COWASJITES
AFTER VOTING - ANY CHANCE OF A CAR TO TAKE ME HOME?

Gate-crashing scene at Muzafferabad Hall, Grant Road at the time of the election.

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